The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Situation of Affairs on Sunday Last.

Supposed Position of the Rebel Army.

THE GAME OF STRATEGY.

The Recent Absurd Reports of Lee's Movements.

THE REBEL PLANS DISCONCERTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, June 21, 1863.

The situation is not materially changed since my last. STUART'S cavalry still range through the lower part of Loudon Valley and hover about our forces in the vicinity of Aldie and Thoroughfare Gaps. No additional information concerning the position of LEE'S main body has been received. Several circumstances combine to render the obtaining of information more than usually difficult. One is, the constant change of position by the enemy, and another is, the strict instructions latterly given by the rebel Commanders to their troops against giving any information concerning their position or organization when taken prisoner. This was strongly manifested the other day by a stray rebel who was picked up, and who said he belonged to no regiment, came from nowhere, and was nobody generally. On being informed that persons of that character found in our lines were always considered and treated as spies, he found his tongue quite readily.

There are now about 250 rebel prisoners at headquarters, including 10 officers, the captives mainly of the cavalry fights of the last few days. They are from the various brigades of STUART'S force, who is getting all he wants to attend to at the hands of PLEASANTON'S active troopers. One of the officers is a Lieutenant-Colonel of a North Carolina regiment of mounted riflemen, and he tells a very interesting account of his capture, which was made by Capt. BROWN, of the First Maine cavalry, on the 19th. He says he thought BROWN never would be satisfied, for he charged on him three times, and the third time succeeded. He esteems BROWN not only a very gallant, but a very polite fellow; for after he was taken, BROWN remarked that "as it was not a healthy place to stay, he was going to get out of it as soon as possible," and the Colonel would oblige him by accompanying him speedily on a horse which he put at his disposal. The Colonel thinks it no disgrace to be captured by so chivalrous a soldier.

The mounted riflemen of the enemy's force do not appear to have had very good luck. In the fights on the 17th a detachment of eighty were sent out as sharpshooters, and they were nearly all captured. They inflict severe losses upon us, however, by picking off officers.

The loss in Col. DUFIE'S obstinate fight with overwhelming numbers at Middleburgh, will probably not exceed one hundred. Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON has reported with 70 of the command. Maj. FARRINGTON is probably killed or wounded, as he was not taken prisoner—at least the rebels say they took no field officers. Capt. ALLEN and Lieut. FALOS, who were sent with dispatches to Aldie, for Gen. PLEASANTON, were thought captured, as they had not been heard from, and in going to Aldie they had to pass through the enemy's pickets. I learn that Capt. ALLEN reported to Gen. PLEASANTON, however, though he may have been captured on his return. The conduct of DUFIE'S small force is spoken of by the rebels, (some of whom have since been captured,) in high terms of praise. It is difficult to convince them that these 275 gallant fellows were not a whole brigade. The rebels admit a heavy loss at their hands.

We have news this morning that some of the New-York papers of Saturday have published an account of a defeat of this army at Centreville by LEE, on Thursday; and the same papers also announce that LEE is marching on Washington in three grand columns, by way of Leesburgh, Thoroughfare Gap and Dumfries. This is strategy, with a vengeance. The communication to be kept up with three such columns as that would involve a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles.

The present contest is chiefly one of strategy thus far. It is plainly seen now that LEE desired nothing better than that HOOKER should cross into Maryland and uncover Washington. What HOOKER proposes to do no one seems to know,—but he don't seem in much of a hurry to cross. That he did not move rapidly into Maryland the middle of last week, is due to his want of consideration of official fears at Washington. These fears were tantamount to requests—if not orders—and Chain Bridge was to be put in good repair for the passage of the army, even though Gen. HOOKER preferred to use pont on bridges at another point.

There is abundant evidence th[illegible] is disconcerted at HOOKER'S failure to move promptly into Maryland. The backward and forward evolutions of LEE'S infantry for the last few days indicate that. Since Wednesday LONGSTREET'S corps has been moved from the Shenandoah into the Loudon Valley, and back again into the Shenandoah.

STUART'S cavalry have been busily engaged in masking these movements of LEE. They protect and cover his flank and rear from the vigorous assaults of PLEASANTON, and severe fighting has resulted each day, with the advantage on our side. In the upper part of Loudon Valley BUFORD has reconnoitered to Snicker's Gap; GREGG has repulsed STUART twice at Aldie and Middleburgh; DUFIE cleaned out Thoroughfare Gap, and STAHL has reconnoitered at Warrenton. The ground is well covered by our active cavalry, and they are now doing better service than ever before.

This being the case it behooves the proper departments at Washington, to make instant and great endeavors to keep our cavalry well mounted. Such incessant and active service is very destructive to horse flesh, and I regret to say that fully half of some of our best regiments are now ineffective from want of horses.

The generally inferior class of horses heretofore furnished soon wear out, and not enough of even such have been supplied. Our effective cavalry force could be increased twenty-five per cent. to-morrow if the supply of horses were sufficient. What the Government should have is an extensive *remount* stable or yard, where horses could be trained, and issued promptly to the dismounted men. An untrained horse in the field renders a good man nearly useless for several weeks, and this might be obviated by training them beforehand.

There has been heavy cannonading between Aldie and Middleburgh all day. The probability is that another severe cavalry fight has taken place there. PLEASANTON, under orders from Gen. HOOKER, is throwing his whole force upon STUART to-day, assisted by a portion of Gen. STAHL'S force and two brigades of infantry. It is believed he will this time either smash STUART or get smashed in the attempt.

The statement of a New-York paper that LEE'S army out-marched this army excites indignation among our men who did the march. They know better. They know that no army under the sun ever marched faster in such hot weather than they—and this is proven by the fact that HILL'S rebel corps, which started from Fredericksburgh at the same time, has not yet formed a junction with LONGSTREET. No rebel or other army can out-march the Army of the Potomac. HUMPHREY'S division (formerly BERRY'S) marched on the 15th inst. *twenty-nine* miles. With such a fleet army in his rear it is hoped that LEE will persist in going into Maryland. L. L. CROUNSE.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Pleasanton Seeking a New Field of Operations—The Rebels Keeping at a Respectful Distance—Care of the Wounded in the Last Battle, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UPPERVILLE, VA., Monday, June 22, 1863.

To-day Gen. PLEASANTON, having completed the work for which he was sent into this vicinity, commenced to move his force to another field of operations, when a portion of Gen. STUART'S command, smarting under the disgraceful defeat of yesterday, got within range of his guns, and they (the guns and rebels both) went off. The enemy, seeing they were closely watched, very prudently kept at a respectful distance.

Our own wounded were to-day all removed to Middleburgh, where there are better hospital accommodations, and many of them will soon be able to take the field again. Through the energy of Lieut. PARKER, in charge of the ambulance department, it is believed every wounded man has been brought in, and every dead man decently buried. During yesterday, last night and to-day the whole field of battle has been searched, and enemy and friend brought in. The wounded rebels have been sent to the Confederate hospitals in Middleburgh and this place, where they are attended by their own physicians.

The prisoners captured yesterday were to-day sent forward to Washington. Many of them allege their intention to remain North, and take the oath of allegiance.

Lieut. PARKER, of whom mention is made above, seems to be the right man in the right place. The charge of wounded men is an exceedingly important one—one of the trusts for which few men are suited; and the officer whose duty it is to see that the wounded are all brought from the field, can, by a prompt and judicious discharge of his duty, save many lives, and materially relieve the suffering of others. Such a man Lieut. PARKER has proved himself to be. E. A. PAUL.

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT FIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 23.

Gen. PLEASANTON had the greatest cavalry fight that has yet taken place.

Early on Sunday morning Gen. PLEASANTON advanced on the enemy at a point beyond Middleburgh, being supported by Gen. BARNES' division of infantry.

A fight ensued, which was kept up all day, Gen. STUART being driven back steadily, with heavy loss, clear into Ashby's Gap, beyond Upperville, a distance of 12 miles.

Gen. PLEASANTON captured two guns (one a Blakeley), three caissons, and blew up another caisson. He also captured upwards of a hundred prisoners, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and five other officers.

The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field, and in the town of Upperville a large number of wounded rebels were found.

Gen. PLEASANTON describes it as a most disastrous day to the rebel cavalry.

Our cavalry behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and, as usual, did terrible execution with the sabre.

Gen. STUART has fortified Ashby's Gap, and will probably hold it against our further advance.

Considering the extensive nature of the fight, our loss is light, and will not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and seventy-five.

The enemy left a 10-pound Parrott gun-carriage on the field. They probably threw the gun into Goose Creek after it was dismounted.

Two rebel Colonels are known to have been killed.

Col. VINCENT'S infantry brigade (Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S old brigade) were actively engaged, and behaved with great courage.

Gen. BUFORD'S cavalry column operated on the right, and successfully drove a large force of the enemy before him, and captured a number of prisoners, including two Lieutenant-Colonels.

Our cavalry justly feel gleeful over their late exploits, and the infantry partake of the same spirit, and are now ready to back up the cavalry in their achievements.

Four hundred wagon loads of wounded are reported by the citizens to have been taken through the Gap. This is believed to be exaggerated. T. B.

Newspaper Reporter Killed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 23.

Mr. L. W. BUCKINGHAM, a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, was yesterday killed under the following circumstances: He was coming from Aldie, with news of the cavalry fight, and when five miles below that point, was chased by guerillas. He put spurs to his horse, which stumbled and threw him off, breaking his kneck, and killing him instantly. His body and effects were taken in charge by Mr. WAND, artiste. T. B.

Gen. Lee to Strike at Washington.

The Petersburgh *Express* speaking of the Union gunboats going up the Chickahominy, says:

> "Whether this is to be a base of operations for a new move on Richmond, or merely a feint to reduce Gen. LEE'S great army, *now marching upon Washington*, we are unable to say."

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAID.

Col. Carter Operating on the Railroad with Three Thousand Cavalry.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 21st, says that Col. CARTER has made another raid into East Tennessee with 3,000 cavalry. He went to Lenor's Station and destroyed the factory of LENOR BROTHERS and all the adjacent buildings. He also tore up the railroad track for a considerable distance.

Gen. Blunt in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 23.

Gen. BLUNT left Leavenworth on Friday last for Fort Scott, and will soon take the field in Indian Territory, with an adequate force for active offensive operations. He will fight to achieve a Department, and endeavor to reach Texas.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 23.

In the Court of Appeals, June 23. Day Calendar for Wednesday, June 24, 1863—Nos. 26, 27, 11, 31, 32, 33, 942, 37, 466 and 120.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.

Chambersburgh Again Occupied by the Rebels.

A Detachment Advanced as Far as Scotland.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

Rebel Troops at Uniontown, Only Forty Miles Distant.

The Rebels Driven Out of Frederick by Our Cavalry.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

Although our troops withdrew from Chambersburgh last night the rebels did not enter the place till 11 o'clock this morning. It was believed at daylight that the enemy would not advance, and the troops that fell back to Carlisle were ordered to return to Chambersburgh. The unfounded reports of last night, however, were superseded by facts at noon today.

This morning the train arrived from Chambersburgh crowded with people fleeing from the rebels. The train returned, but did not get further than Shippensburgh.

The telegraph operator at Chambersburgh escaped by jumping from a back window. Another person in the office leaped from a front window.

Capt. BOYD, who has command of the scouts, sends a dispatch that the enemy is slowly and cautiously moving this way.

The postmaster at Greencastle arrived here this afternoon. He says that at one P. M. yesterday not a rebel was in that town.

The rebels seize all the property they can find. *Jenkins treats the Copperheads with perfect contempt.*

Some scouts have just come in who left Chambersburgh this morning. They belong to the Sixth Maryland cavalry. A portion of the First New-York cavalry compose the rear guard.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

The latest intelligence received at the Department is to the effect that the rebel cavalry, 1,000 strong, advanced to Scotland, six miles this side of Chambersburgh, this afternoon. They have probably destroyed the railroad bridge at that point. Citizens from the counties above are rapidly pouring into Harrisburgh. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, June 23.

The news from Pittsburgh shows that great excitement exists in that city.

The rebels are reported to be at Uniontown, forty miles distant.

Business is entirely suspended.

The citizens are making extensive preparations to receive the rebels.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23—1 P. M.

The rebels reoccupied Chambersburgh about 11 o'clock this morning.

Our cavalry pickets are now five miles this side of the place.

The troops under Gen. KNIPE, which were at Chambersburgh, have safely fallen back to the main body.

The authorities believe the rebels to be in considerable force at Chambersburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 23.

Capt. BOYD, commanding a cavalry outpost, headquarters at Green Village, states that the rebels are 1,000 strong five miles this side of Chambersburgh. It is feared that Scotland bridge has been again destroyed.

TELEGRAMS FROM PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, June 23.

Business has been suspended for a week. The citizens *en masse* are digging intrenchments on the surrounding hills, for miles out, encircling the city. The works are nearly finished. The city is safe.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 22.

A body of cavalry belonging to Gen. COUCH'S command entered Frederick yesterday afternoon, and drove the rebels out of the place.

It is now believed there are no rebels in Frederick County.

Trains left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry.

LATER.—It was not a cavalry force under Gen. COUCH'S command that drove the rebels out of Frederick, but a cavalry force from another quarter.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 23.

The following is taken from the *American*, of this morning:

"A gentleman who left Gettysburgh at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, informs us that there is no truth in the telegraphic report from Harrisburgh of a rebel advance on that place.

The nearest approach of rebel cavalry to Gettysburgh was the arrival of a small body of rebel scouts at Monterey, 10 miles distant, where they stole a few horses and beat a rapid retreat, evidently fearful of capture.

The only force that has crossed the Maryland line beyond Greencastle, have been small bodies of cavalry scouts, after horses and cattle, of which they have received a very small supply.

Capt. IRWIN, President of the Western Maryland Railroad, left Union Bridge yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrived here in the evening. He spent a short time in Westminster, and passed over the eastern line of the road. He reports that no rebels, not even their pickets, have been seen anywhere in the vicinity of Union Bridge, Westminster, or along the route since the reported raid.

The following is the latest information derived last night from the military authorities:

The forces at Frederick yesterday were attacked and driven out by a force of cavalry. The Federal troops now occupy that place, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is clear between here and Frederick and Sandy Hook.

Up to this time there are no rebels reported nearer Frederick than South Mountain.

There is very little business doing in Baltimore. Colored laborers are being taken to work on the fortifications."

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 23.

The Frederick train has arrived safely. The city is occupied by National troops. There are no signs of rebels anywhere near Frederick.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

From the Baltimore American of Monday.

Saturday and Sunday were two days of unprecedented excitement in and around Baltimore. We have had rumors and counter rumors in abundance, varying from hour to hour, as to the movements of the rebels in Maryland, and of the probability of their approach on the city. Gen. SCHENCK has been using great energy to place the city in a state of defence, and has met with the hearty cooperation of our citizens, at least six thousand of whom have been furnished with arms, and are organized in companies, prepared to defend the city from the threatened invasion.

THE CITY BARRICADES.

The work of erecting barricades progressed rapidly on Friday and Saturday, and yesterday morning the entire circle of the city was completed and ready for military occupation at any moment that the scouts and pickets shall announce the approach of the enemy. It was a novel sight in an American city, and of course attracted throngs of visitors, and much excitement in the neighborhoods where the prospect of a brisk engagement at their front doors appeared so promising. Should an attempt be made to take the city, the occupation of the houses in the vicinity of the line of barricades by riflemen is also the prospect of many who have longed for the arrival of these traitors in our midst.

The erection of the line of intrenchments and fortifications on all the approaches to the city have also progressed rapidly since Saturday morning, and yesterday attracted thousands of visitors. On Saturday morning about one thousand colored men were gathered by the police from different sections of the city, causing much excitement among that portion of our population as they were marched out to the different locations for the defensive works. At night another force was sent to relieve those who had been at work throughout the day, and another relief gang was provided yesterday morning and evening, so that rapid progress has been made, and the works are now ready for immediate use.

We visited the different points yesterday, and found the men working in fine spirits, especially after it was announced that the City Councils had appropriated $100,000 to pay them for their labor. Their wives were thronging out to supply them with eatables, and among those of the spectators who have been averse to using the negro for military purposes there was a rapid change in sentiment. A month ago the presence of a negro regiment in Baltimore would have occasioned a popular outbreak, but we doubt very much if the arrival of two or three such regiments at the present moment would not be hailed with great satisfaction by the loyal portion of our population. The arrival of men with guns in their hands are cordially welcomed, and but little objection would be made as to their complexion.

REPORTS FROM BEDFORD.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BEDFORD, Friday, June 19, 1863.

The important movement of to-day was the arrival of Gen. MILROY at Bloody Run, eight miles east of this place, and the march of the whole cavalry force which has arrived here from MILROY'S defeated column to that point, save the Provost Guard left here under Maj. QUINN, of the New-York First cavalry. This force has reached Bloody Run at the time I write, and effected a junction with Col. WASHBURNE'S infantry, also refugees from MILROY'S defeat. This continuous junction of the fugitives from MILROY'S forces gives him at Bloody Run a clear force of 2,500, together with the other heavy reinforcements he has already received, constituting a very handsome army wherewith to defend the frontier.

Early this morning the citizen cavalry from Blair county went back, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. ZINN, to picket a road lying north of McConnellsburgh. To-night, as MILROY'S force lies between those two points, they have returned, and with them comes a very large force of infantry, under command of Col. MCCARTNEY. This point is strongly susceptible of defence. These forces are nearly all from Blair and Cambria. This shows how rapidly the patriotism of the "Frosty Sons of Thunder" can be aroused beyond all party lines, creeds or platforms.

At 10 P. M. this infantry is marching by, and the whole population of this quiet, retired village has turned out to receive them. Cheering is going on from the inhabitants, and the troops are cheering back again. Handkerchiefs wave, fair women and ardent young girls shed tears of joy. The juveniles kindle bonfires upon the streets, and the century-old town of Bedford feels as if there was new blood poured into her veins, and hot young sensations leaping through her heart and brain. Sensations in Chesnut-street scarcely parallel it. They are all completely armed, and know how to shoot. Rebel raids toward this point are rapidly becoming dangerous.

Four rebels captured near McConnellsburgh were token to Fort Londerry, ten miles west of that town. Nothing has transpired relative to who they are or what they know. The telegraphic communication between McConnellsburgh and London, a telegraphic station east of it, and in the direction of Chambersburgh, was cut last night. It has not been restored up to this moment. I suppose it will be to-morrow.

Everything is quiet since the troops have entered. The volunteers are behaving very well; among them is a relieving element, composed of the nine months' men and volunteers who have been discharged from ill-health, but who nobly have revolunteered for the occasion.

Gen. MILROY is expected to mass a force, which, from his present position, can attack any enemy in the flank which may attempt to move northward by Chambersburgh. Bloody Run, where MILROY now lies, is less than fifty miles east of Chambersburgh, and can be thrown upon it in three days' marching.

I forgot, in my last, to mention that the route taken by MILROY'S left wing in the retreat, was by Bath and Hancock, leaving Romney to the west. It is the same route by which COLLIS' Zouaves and the New-York Fifth cavalry escaped last year.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebels Concentrating at Williamsport—Manœuvring for Baltimore—Sympathy with Copperheads—Regiments Arriving—A Story About Jenkins—A Cool Reception.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, June 22, 1863.

Within the past two or three days the rebels have evidently augmented their force on this side of the State line. Their base seems to be at Williamsport, and from that point they sally forth in all directions, taking all the horses, cattle and contrabands that come in their way. Last night a dispatch was received from Gen. MILROY, in which he estimated the strength of the rebels to be 40,000. That number embraces cavalry, infantry and artillery. The same authority states that they have 18 pieces of ordnance. This morning a considerable force of rebels was at Hagerstown, and a number also at Gettysburgh, Littlestown and the adjacent districts. It is the impression here that the enemy is endeavoring to get in the rear of Baltimore, and does not intend, at present, to advance a great way into the interior of Pennsylvania.

Copperheadism is by no means extinct in Harrisburgh, much less at Chambersburgh and towns beyond. Traitors are daily and hourly employed in gathering information and transmitting the same to the enemy. Farmers taking their horses and cattle to the mountains for safety are tracked by those despicable minions of treason who seize the first opportunity to let the rebels know where they can make a *haul*. The Copperheads utter their sentiments openly and boldly, and almost invite the rebels to partake of their hospitality, and yet they are allowed to walk the streets and enjoy all the privileges of loyal citizens. Unfortunately for them, however, they do not meet with like favor from all the rebels. When JENKINS was at Chambersburgh he engaged in conversation with a Union man. As the former was speaking a Copperhead stepped up, made himself and his sentiments known, and very obligingly offered to impart any information which might be desired. JENKINS glanced at him for a moment, and then, with an expression of countenance that nearly frightened the skulking vagabond out of his wits, ordered him to leave his presence, remarking that if he had him on the other side he should adorn the first tall tree they came to.

New-York troops are continually arriving in the city. The four regiments comprising the Brooklyn brigade encamped on the south side of the Susquehannah. Gen. SMITH is expected to be here to-night. The brigades under Gens. YATES and EWEN are also on that side of the river. The troops will be drilled daily—first as regiments, and then as brigades. A hospital has been established at Camp Curtin. Thither some ten or twelve patients have been taken. But it is intended, as soon as it can be properly arranged, to use as a hospital a church or some other large building. A number of regimental surgeons have thought it advisable, in consequence of the poor accommodations thus far provided for the sick, to send home those men who require more care than can be given them at the camp. Strange as it may appear, when the New-York regiments came into town, and marched through the streets to the camping-ground, not a cheer of welcome was raised; not the slightest token of gratitude was exhibited. Such complete indifference, such extreme apathy, has seldom, if ever, been witnessed on any similar occasion. It is true the defenders of Harrisburgh did not come to be looked at or *fêted*; but perhaps the time will come when a simple "thank you," by the people, would have been of much value. Before the troops had proceeded to encampment, and when weary with a long journey, and longing for a common meal, it is natural to suppose, under the circumstances that called them hither, that the citizens of Harrisburgh would have exerted themselves to the utmost to make them comfortable. Instead of opening their houses and spreading their tables the people closed the doors and obstinately refused to part with a single meal until an exorbitant price had been agreed upon. It is pleasing, however, to notice that there were two or three exceptions. One lady entertained at her house in twelve hours 125 soldiers, and said that as long as she had anything to eat it was at their disposal. Upon the arrival of the first news of the rebel approach, goods of different kinds could be obtained for a song, but the moment four or five regiments entered the place, up went the prices to double and triple the former rates. Now, if a soldier wishes to make a purchase he must be imposed upon by being made to pay fabulous prices. It would be a just retribution if the rebels should station themselves on a formidable eminence and throw a sufficient number of shells into this uncharitable city to wake the inhabitants to a sense of gratitude and liberality.

It is a question of some interest to ascertain what has become of the valiant volunteer militia that were assembled here in such vast numbers in the early part of last week. They are certainly not here now, and perhaps we can imagine where they are, when we are told that extra trains had to be run out of Harrisburgh to accommodate passengers going into the country. Because they were wanted to stay six months and help defend their homes, they suddenly thought of domestic affairs that require immediate attention. Undoubtedly, by a little coaxing, they could have been prevailed upon to remain one month, but, as the matter stood, they would much rather another State should spread over them her protecting wing. If a request to place themselves under military duty until the emergency was over had the momentum to drive these men to their homes, what would they have done if confronted by a regiment of rebels?

Additional troops were sent to Shippensburgh yesterday. Other troops will probably go up during the week. The Fourth New-York artillery came in yesterday morning. The work on the fortifications is being prosecuted with vigor, and it is believed that in a short time Harrisburgh will be in a complete state of defence. The Sanitary Commission has established a depot here, under the direction of Dr. SWALM. Provisions and supplies are daily conveyed to the soldiers, and a military system is gradually developing itself. WHIT.

The Trouble among the Pennsylvania Militia—Necessity for a Speedy Enrollment—The New-York Troops—Negroes Flying from the Rebels—The Enemy in Heavy Force North of the Potomac—The Situation, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 21, 1863.

If the absolute necessity of the enrollment law needed demonstration, we have it here and now in this very emergency. In obedience to the urgent appeals of the Governor, and to the proclamation of the President, a large number of citizens flocked to the appointed places of rendezvous. But they were for the most part an undisciplined mob, without order or organization. They came too from various motives. Some had a notion that they were only wanted to defend the capital—to lie down in rifle-pits on the other bank of the river and shoot any rebels that might come across the sight of their guns. Others were of the opinion that they ought not to be carried beyond the bounds of the State. I have before explained the conflicting character of the orders to which much of this diversity is to be attributed. There is as much difference in the actual mustering in. Some are mustered in for six months, with the understanding that it is only for "the emergency." Suppose the emergency lasts more than six months, what will they do then? A good number have gone home because they found that they were required to be mustered in for six months at least. Two or three regiments are here from Philadelphia, and refuse to be mustered in. They say they are willing to stay thirty days, and defend the capital, but they have no notion of being sent to the front. There's martial ardor for you. They will probably go home unless they can be sent to some interior place, out of danger. This may be done. The *personnel* of these regiments is similar to that of the New-York Seventh, in point of social position, but the members are mostly boys, and very raw indeed. They would like to come out for a month's military campaigning at the expense of the Government, but they don't care about neglecting their business longer, or fighting much, if any. A large proportion, however, of the Pennsylvania troops have been mustered in, without objection, for six months. The New-York troops, I understand, are mustered for thirty days. When that time is up there will be a great depletion of the ranks.

Now, all this is nobody's fault, because there is no law to meet the case. There has not yet been time enough to carry the enrollment law into effect. But if the enrollment had been made, how simple the whole matter would be. A draft could be made in one day, the troops collected in two or three more, and in a week, a large though roughly organized force, obedient to one command, guided by one set of laws and regulations, could be massed at any desirable point. Until some simple and efficacious method of raising a competent and homogeneous force is pu in operation, we shall be, in a military point of view, very weak indeed, and liable to be injured if not destroyed by sudden attacks either from within or without. The higgledy-piggledy style in which the present mob, which should have been an organized and well-drilled force, is put into the field, makes us shudder for the future if the National militia is not put on a common footing in every State.

I think it cannot be for a moment doubted that the rebels are in large force north of the Potomac. The latest news you have already received by telegraph, and I need not repeat it. I can give you my reasons for believing it, and those are, that our scouts are regulars, and accustomed to the business, and that there is no conflict in the statements, either of them or of private citizens—that is, none worth mentioning. They differ, of course, as to numbers. Some say eight thousand at Hagerstown and some four, while this morning we had the preposterous story by telegraph, that there were forty-thousand rebels between Hagerstown and Williamsport. I presume, too, that there is no doubt that they have cannon on this side of the river. What they intend to do with it is a question I cannot answer, and my business is not to speculate, but to give the news. They are carrying off everything they can find in the way of horses and cattle, and for that purpose appear to be making a sort of base at Williamsport, and an outpost at Hagerstown, from which places they scour the country high and low for plunder. The telegraph has already informed you that several of them have been captured by our cavalry. These forces are some regulars and part of a Pennsylvania regiment, that was recruited in that section of country, and the men are perfectly acquainted with the localities. The rebels will find it a different matter to fight in our country from fighting in their own. Here they labor under the same disadvantages that we do in the South, every man is their enemy. I do not doubt that some of the Copperheads fraternize with them, and try to shake hands with them, and ingratiate themselves in rebel favor, for the evidence of this is too strong for me to doubt it, but I do not believe they get any information from the residents that they could not easily obtain without any help outside of their own men. Now that some of our cavalry have got at work there, we may hear of their operations being checked. We are better acquainted with the country than they are, and thereby have a considerable advantage over them.

The situation is about as follows: The mountain ranges in the southwestern part of Pennsylvania run southwesterly. The rivers, roads and railroads run in the same direction. The Potomac runs substantially at right angles with these. By holding the line of the Potomac, therefore, they are prepared to make chronic raids up these valleys, halt for a few hours or days, and scour the country for the double purpose of plundering, and obtaining knowledge of our forces. This is what they have been doing. It seems to me their object in holding Hagerstown can be nothing else. But they are in a dangerous position. Our whole force here is but seventy or eighty miles north of them. MILROY is in the mountains about the same distance west, and SCHENCK in Baltimore, a little further east, while in their rear is the force at Maryland Heights. It therefore was necessary to take a large force to make this raid with. Twenty thousand men was none too many. If, on the contrary, they intended to march on Harrisburgh or Baltimore, why did they not do it before forces were collected at those points? It is too late now. Harrisburgh is well fortified; the works are nearly completed. They are on a high hill directly opposite the town, which commands the approaches to the bridges for miles around. The scenery from this spot is delightful. The river can be seen for several miles each way, and the mountains to the north are exceedingly picturesque. The recent rains have given the trees and grass a brilliant clothing of green, and it would be difficult to find a more beautiful range of river and mountain scenery.

Negroes continue to crowd into Harrisburgh to escape the rebels. They capture blacks wherever they find them, and run them South to be sold as slaves. This, I suppose, is in retaliation for the Emancipation Proclamation. Does not such conduct make it more than ever the duty of the President to persist in that Proclamation? How many of the Democratic papers that have been so indignant at the arrest and detention of persons supposed to be dangerous to the peace of the country, will see the kidnapping of innocent married free men and women and the selling them into Slavery in the same light? How many that have so violently opposed the raising of negro regiments will now deny the blacks the sacred right of self-defence? If the common taunt that this is a war for the negro were true, it would only be on the interpretation that the rebellion was commenced to protect Slavery, and is now prosecuted to procure slaves. Nothing more clearly illustrates the opposite principles that actuate the two contending parties in this contest than the freeing of slaves by the one side and enslaving the free by the other.

Harrisburgh continues to be as lively as ever. The hotels are crowded, though not so much so as on the first two or three days, as camps have been arranged, to which troops are transferred as soon as they arrive. The liquor stores and bars are closed from 5 P. M. till 5 A. M., and though twelve hours are thus given for soldiers to get drunk in, I have not seen a single drunken man yet. The gay uniforms of the soldiers and officers give the streets of staid old Harrisburgh a very lively appearance, and the regiments which arrive and pass through the city to Camp Curtin, particularly those from New-York, are loudly cheered. I have often seen a good deal of feeling manifested as these noble fellows passed along on their way to defend a sister State from invasion, and fight the battles of our common country. The rush of business is about over, and everything now goes smoothly. Gov. CURTIN, Gen. COUCH and Major LEES, the Chief of Telegraph, have for the last two nights enjoyed comparative repose, and they needed it, for three so overworked men I never saw. Their energy almost passes the bounds of human endurance.

The dispatches of to-night of news from Gettysburgh indicate an attack on the Northern Central Railroad. Ample preparation is made for such an event. The story of 40,000 rebels between Williamsport and Hagerstown is believed to be a gross exaggeration.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

GEN. HOOKER IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. HOOKER arrived here this morning. Had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, and returned to the army this afternoon.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN GOING TO CHARLESTON.

Admiral DAHLGREN was to-day ordered, by a vote taken at a Cabinet meeting of 5 to 3, to Charleston, to take the command that is substantially vacant by Admiral FOOTE'S illness.

GEN. MILROY RELIEVED.

Gen. MILROY, it is understood, has been relieved of his command.

A CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

WALTER BUCKINGHAM, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, was killed yesterday, near Aldie, by a fall from his stumbling horse, while its rider was endeavoring to escape from guerrillas who were in pursuit of him. His neck was instantly broken. He was buried by our cavalry near Aldie.

COL. CESNOLA.

Col. CESNOLA, reported killed, is believed to be only slightly wounded, and a prisoner. His death is not known at Gen. PLEASANTON'S headquarters.

TO REPORT TO GEN. POPE.

Assistant Quartermaster MASON has been ordered to report to Gen. POPE.

APPOINTED COLLECTOR.

N. D. KENCASTER, of Martinsburgh, Va., having been driven from his home and family for his Union sentiments, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Virginia.

CONFISCATION.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized under the Confiscation act the real estate of Maj. SAM. D. LEWIS, of Virginia, formerly a clerk in the Department. The estates of nineteen rebels have thus far been seized in this District.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. CHARLES W. PICKERING has been ordered to relieve Capt. W. R. TAYLOR of the command of the steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic*. Capt. D. F. SANDS has been ordered to the temporary command of the iron-clad steamer *Roanoke*. Commander J. W. A. NICHOLSON has been detached from Ordnance duty at New-York and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Shamrock*.

GEN. HUNTER.

Major-Gen. HUNTER is in town.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design having been open several weeks, we may now notice its various works in detail, without the danger of forestalling the public judgment.

The Academy assumes to be National. It is open to the artists of every section of the country, and its exhibition is probably a fair representation of the present condition of the fine arts in the United States. There is hardly an American artist of distinction who is not represented on the Academy walls. They look to the New-York estimate of their works as a final verdict, and sooner or later, whether appreciated or not, they find their way to this Metropolis, and become regular contributors to the exhibitions. In the present collection there are 471 works of art, by 224 artists, 53 of whom are non-residents. There are but ten pieces of sculpture. The predominance of portraits which obtained in former exhibitions has given place to a largely increased number of landscape and figure subjects. Miniatures, which were once a very prominent and attractive feature, have virtually disappeared, having succumbed to the overwhelming competition, and we may perhaps say superiority of the photographers' art.

In point of merit, this exhibition compares favorably with those of former years. It has no very striking features, but there is a general improvement in some directions, particularly among the younger figure painters. The landscapists are not improving much. Some half-a-dozen are working on in their beaten way, and the rest following, copying their vices and diluting their merits, and looking probably more to popular regard than to the honest expression of their own minds. This unfortunate condition of things is painfully evident this year.

In No. 216, a White Mountain scene by Wm. Hart, we have not only a striking example of the manner of this favorite artist, but a perfected type of a large class of the landscapes in this exhibition—an exhibition which, we are sorry to say, betrays, more than all previous ones, the growing disposition of the younger artists especially to imitate the works of supposed masters. Although this is an exceedingly pleasing picture, it provokes critical censure, not so much to itself as to its class. We find in them, as in this one, a misty, formless sky, a range or two of hills with sunlit edges, a richly brown and green foreground, with a cluster of birches on one hand and a group of brown moss-grown rocks on the other, and spreading over all a vague and hazy curtain which by its broad generalities conveniently relieves the artist from laborious details. As a style, it is conventional and vicious. It depends more upon felicitous handling than upon fidelity to nature, to which it is only seemingly true. It regards neither latitude nor longitude, neither climate nor season, nor geology, nor botany, nor philosophy. The same old cosmopolitan, moss-grown rock does artistic service for the rugged granite mountains of New-England, the gentler limestone slopes of the Western hills, and crops superfluous from stoneless alluvials. The birch, that rarest of beautiful trees, whitens every scene. Every season is graced by Autumn tints; and so on in endless conventionality. Such a picture painted with the exquisite manipulation of Mr. Hart is very beautiful, indeed, but when the same tricks are multiplied by the hundred, we feel that it is time to protest, and ask for something new, and something less pernicious as an example. It is a style which addresses itself to the taste of the uncultured, which is the reason of its popularity. The young artist, instead of following such examples, had much better develop his own legitimate vein. By the time he has accomplished this, the present affectation will have been superseded by something better.

Mr. Cropsey has in No. 269 given us neither the rural beauty of an English home nor the sweetness of an English landscape. The picture is pervaded by a rank and offensive green. The handling is slovenly and careless, and quite unworthy of an artist who has in other days given us works that rank among the best ever produced in the country.

Mr. Gifford has, as usual, given us a sensation. His "Mansfield Mountain," as well as the "Cattskill Clove," are superb specimens of the misty style which is just now so fashionable. In the former picture we have the whole landscape suffused by a golden monocrome, which with equal splendor envelops every object in just proportion, rendering a rare but very beautiful sunset phenomenon with wonderful effect. The "Cattskill Clove" is a mountain gorge, resplendent with the yellow sunlight of declining day. It is marvelously effective, not so much by what is done as by what is left undone; thus gratifying to the fullest extent the imagination of the sensitive beholder. Mr. Gifford is a perfect master of the art of "how not to do it." A little more botany and geology in the foreground of this picture is due to its otherwise transcendent merits. There are neither rocks nor trees in this exhibition so badly painted as those which disfigure the foreground of this picture.

No. 189, "Early Autumn," by Hubbard, is a picture of rare excellence. All things considered, we deem it the most commendable landscape in the exhibition. It fully conveys the idea of the beautiful early Autumn. It is sunny, it is picturesque, it is characteristic, and American, and original. Its color is beautiful and harmonious, its gradations are careful, and it is modest and conscientious to a fault. We would commend its unaffected simplicity and earnest fidelity as models more worthy of the younger artists than the meretricious examples toward which they are too much inclined.

Another of the Autumn misty scenes, (151,) by Gignoux, is not in this artist's best manner. It is not true in color, its texture and gradation are not in keeping, and, as a whole, it is artificial and extravagant, and not in harmony with the modesty of nature. It is unworthy the great ability of its author.

Mr. McEntee, in the same misty direction, has produced a very good picture. In No. 49, "Mount Tahawas," we look down upon the summits of a mountain range, from which the morning mist-clouds are slowly furling away. It is a bold undertaking, and were it not for an opake and unpleasant idea of color, would be unexceptionable. Its originality of conception and execution are refreshing. An Autumn scene, and some others in this exhibition by the same artist, are deserving of the same meed of praise.

Coleman's "Gibraltar," No. 136, is one of the most remarkable pictures of this exhibition. The artist has successfully grappled with a most difficult subject. A naked mountain rock, surrounded by water, is not a promising object for picturesque treatment. Turner, in his admirable picture, has made it almost a subordinate object, struggling for notice amidst a splendid array of sunlit clouds and sea. Achinback, in a work of scarcely inferior merit, well known to the New-York public, depicts the rock as a distant object, darkly glooming in a stormy sky. But Coleman, not caring to follow either of these distinguished precedents, shows us the grand old historical monument as it appears in a tranquil summer's day, lifting its majestic summit, from a calm, unruffled sea, into a serene and cloudless sky, and glowing in the golden rays of the noonday sun. We regard the picture as a splendid success. While it does not lack in the poetical treatment of its great competitors, it has also all the fidelity to the actual that we could desire. The town and craft at the base of the rock, the fortifications, the geological formation, the incidents of the busy neighboring shore, from which it is seen, are all carefully rendered.

Mr. Hicks makes his *début* in landscape, but he hardly does himself credit. Although his pictures evince careful study, they are poor in color, and hard and unpicturesque in treatment.

No. 94, by Smillie, is tenderly manipulated, and pleasing in effect, but it would be more commendable did it not show so many and such manifest reminiscences of another's style.

No. 98, by Clinton Ogilvie, is painted with great delicacy, and is full of promise of future excellence.

We shall look far to find so thoroughly beautiful a landscape as is Kensett's "Reminiscence of Lake George." It is, in every sense, a most exquisite example of the better American school of art. It is wrought up to a perfect degree of finish, and evinces the most conscientious study and honest execution. There is nothing slighted. The beholder almost forgets the autumn mist, so exquisitely just are the gradations, and so carefully is each feature apportioned its due amount of detail, no matter how distant or vague.

"A Winter Twilight Scene," by E. W. Hall, is very effective and picturesque, which is doing much for a cold and repulsive Winter's eve.

George Innes contributes a picture, which, though fine in color, is deficient in gradation and picturesque effect. It is not in the same vein with his masterly work, which will long be remembered as one of the great features of last year's exhibition.

"Fifty-sixth-street, near Central Park," (by Thorndike,) is a place to be avoided, for it is here shown to be inhabited by a gigantic herd of cows, prodigiously large and ferocious. The hanging Committee did not surely place this picture high enough.

No. 35, "North Fork of the Platt," by Bierstadt, is a large and pretentious picture, painted with power, but sadly lacking in harmony of color, modesty and repose.

Mr. Church is represented by "A Mount Desert Coast Scene," wherein the sun is seen struggling through a vapory sky and vaguely illumining a craggy shore. The dashing water looks too much like rock, and the distant cliffs have too much of the unsubstantial character of water. But the picture is effective, and in most respects worthy of its distinguished author. It is another offspring of the mist mania.

In the earlier days of the Academy, sculpture was a very prominent feature. It was not unusual to see several life-size statues in one exhibition. This year the number has dwindled to ten, and the subjects, with but two exceptions, to medalions and portrait busts. With this inferior range of subjects the public seems contented; delighted and grateful indeed if, as is now indispensable, the external finish is delicate and workmanlike. No. 468 is a smooth, insipid, and expressionless medalion, finished with an Italian workman's best touch, and though utterly insignificant and paltry, is made to carry in the catalogue the pompous, though perhaps necessary device, "Elaine—Bas-Relief—Idylls of the King." This is a fair example of what the noble sculptor's art has dwindled to in this city, for these bas-reliefs are largely multiplied and intrude upon every gallery. To Mr. Palmer, their originator, they were genuine, and he made them exceedingly beautiful and they became justly popular. But their excessive multiplication by other sculptors, mostly his pupils, whose works are, to say the most, but diluted reminiscences, is disheartening. They are only pretty, not beautiful and noble.

Ward's statuette of the "Contraband," is, however, an encouraging effort, especially as it has elicited very hearty appreciation. It is a full-length figure of a Negro, modeled from selected specimens of the race, and shows that the African shares with the European the exalted proportions of the human figure. The work has been inspired by a mind ambitious of the higher reaches of the sculptor's art. We know of no American statue which more nearly approaches the classic, either in conception or execution.

The "Union Refugees," by John Rogers, is a well arranged group. It tells its story clearly, is characteristic, and is in all respects a very creditable performance.

The limits of this article will not admit of an extended notice of the portraits and figure pieces of the collection. As a general thing they are much below the landscape department in motive and execution. While the landscapist goes direct to nature for his inspiration, it is painfully evident that the figure painter too often trusts to his imagination. So long as this condition of things obtains, no great advance may be expected of the latter, while the former must go on always advancing and perfecting.

Mr. Nehlig is the author of a very striking painting, called an "Episode in the War," being a picture of a very gallant cavalry charge by Lieut. Hidden, of New-York Volunteers, in which the combatants are seen fiercely contending in a whirlwind of battle. It is a picture of great ability. The German education of the artist is seen too plainly in every detail. It might pass without much question as an engagement between European soldiers. But for power of expression and picturesque action nothing in the exhibition compares with it.

Several small paintings, by Benson and Lafarge, evince more than common promise. Vedder, a young artist, sends several paintings, all evincing very great ability. No. 173, "The Sphinx," is very clever and original. Mr. Vedder's works display what is sadly wanting in the pictures of this exhibition, viz., motive, and they are free from the taint of a certain Parisian manner and style of manipulation, which is too often their chiefest merit.

We should like to name more particularly the portraits and other paintings of Huntington, Gray, Wenzler, Elliott, Stearns, Le Clear, Baker, Lazarus, White and others, but we have no room.

The Polish Revolution.

MR. SEWARD'S NOTE TO MR. DAYTON, IN REPLY TO A DISPATCH FROM M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The following is a translation from the *Independance Belge* of June 8, of Secretary Seward's note, declining to participate in the proposed mediation on the Polish question.

Washington, May 11, 1863.

M. Mercier has read to me, and at my request has left me a copy of a dispatch, dated April 23, which he has received from M. Drouyn de L'Huys, and which refers to the important events now taking place in Poland, and engaging the serious attention of the principal States of Western Europe. M. Mercier at the same time has communicated to me a copy of a dispatch relative to the same events, which has been addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Huys to the Ambassador of France at St. Petersburgh.

By the first of these documents we learn that the step taken by the Cabinet of Paris, with a view to exercising a moral influence upon His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, has received the approbation and the concurrence of the Cabinets of Vienna and London, and that the Emperor of the French, appreciating the value of our traditional sympathy for Poland on the one hand and our ancient friendship for Russia on the other, would be happy to obtain the coöperation of the Government of the United States in this important question.

Having advised with the President, I am now able to communicate to you our views on this subject, for the information of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The American Government is deeply sensible of this proof of the friendship of the Emperor of the French in asking its cooperation upon a subject doubly important in its relations to order and to humanity. It has been no less favorably impressed with the sentiments which the Emperor Napoleon has expressed in so delicate a manner at St. Petersburgh, and with the appeal which he has made to the noblest of human sympathies. The enlightened and humane character of the Emperor of Russia, which has recently shown itself in the liberation of so large a number of serfs in his domains, gives us the assurance that this appeal will be accepted, and that it will meet at St. Petersburgh with all the good will compatible with the general well-being of the vast States which the Emperor of Russia governs with so much wisdom and moderation.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the very favorable reception which we are disposed to give to the suggestion of the Emperor of the French, the American Government finds an insurmountable difficulty in associating itself, by any active coöperation, with the Cabinets of Paris, London and Vienna, as it is requested.

Having founded our institutions upon the rights of man, the founders of our Republic have always been regarded as political reformers, and it soon became evident that the revolutionists of all countries counted upon the effective sympathy of the United States, if not upon their active assistance and protection. Our noble Constitution had hardly been established, when it became indispensable for the Government of the United States to examine to what degree it was compatible with our security and well-being to interfere in the political affairs of foreign States, whether by an alliance or any concerted action with foreign Powers, or otherwise. An urgent appeal of this kind was addressed to us with regard to France. This appeal was sanctioned by and acquired new strength from the treaty of alliance and mutual defence which then existed, and without which, it must be confessed to the honor of France, our sovereignty and independence would not have been so promptly secured.

This appeal touched so profoundly the heart of the American people, that it was only the deference felt for the Father of his Country, then at the apogee of his moral greatness, that compelled it to declare that, in view of the condition of the Republic, of the character of its constituent parts, and especially the nature of its exceptional Constitution, the American people must confine itself to advancing the cause of progress in the world by exercising at home a wise power of self-government, but keeping aloof from all foreign alliance, intervention or interference.

It is true that Washington believed that a time would come when, our institutions being firmly consolidated, and working harmoniously, we might safely take part in the deliberations of foreign Powers, to the general advantage of all nations. Since that time, many occasions have arisen for departing from a rule which, at the first glance might seem to be an inevitable cause of isolation. One was an invitation to join the Congress of the Spanish States of America, then just deliberated. Another was the urgent appeal of Hungary to aid in the recovery of her ancient and illustrious independence. Still another, the project to guarantee Cuba to Spain, conjointly with France and Great Britain. More recently, the invitation to coöperate with Spain, France and Great Britain in Mexico; and later still, the proposition of some of the Spanish American States to establish an international council for the Republican States of this Continent. All these suggestions were, in succession, declined by our Government, and this decision was each time approved by the American people. Our policy of non-intervention, however rigorous and absolute it may appear to others, has thus become a traditional policy, which ought not to be abandoned, except upon urgent occasions of a manifest necessity. It would be still less wise to deviate from it when a local, though we hope transitory insurrection, deprives our Government of the advice of one part of the American people, to which so grave a deviation from the established policy would be far from being indifferent.

The President does not doubt a moment that the Emperor Napoleon will see a proof of the deference for him and the French people, as well as a desire to cooperate for the maintenance of peace and the progress of humanity in Europe, in this fidelity to our traditional policy, the observance of which has contributed to our security, and, we hope, also to the interest of Humanity.

The *Europe* also publishes the substance of the reply of Prince Gortschakoff, which is addressed, not to the Russian Minister in Washington, but to the American Embassador at St. Petersburgh, in order thus to be at liberty to publish it at once in the official paper of St. Petersburgh. "Prince Gortschakoff," the *Europe* says, "expresses, in the name of the Emperor, his august master, the satisfaction and the gratitude which the heart of His Majesty has felt by seeing the Imperial policy and intentions so well appreciated by the American people. He refers, by the way, to revolutions, their doctrines, and the consequences which they bring inevitably in their train; and he expresses his wish for the pacification of the American Republic."

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Elizabethtown Raid—Hard Lot of East Tennesseans—Reprieve from Death—Sword Presentation—Nashville Union Club—The Glorious Fourth in Prospect—Vallandigham the Martyr—Gen. Lee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The cavalry raid at Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on Saturday last, with the particulars of which the telegraph will have put your readers in possession ere this reaches you, prevented for that day the arrival of the regular daily train from the former city. Besides the rifling the safe of Adams' Express Company, who have an office at Elizabethtown, some spoliation of individual property, the capture of some scores of horses and the burning of several freight cars, no damage to effect the communication between the cities was done. The cars came through the next day as usual, the single interruption referred to being the only one that has occurred on this road for several weeks. It is reported to-day, on what seems good authority, that the instant and energetic pursuit of the marauders has been successful, and that Hines, the guerrilla chief, with all his party, was captured, and nearly all the ill-gotton spoil retaken.

It is marvelous that this road has enjoyed immunity so long from the fierce, audacious bands of guerrillas, who infest much of the region along which the road stretches. The distance between the cities is 185 miles. Stockades and garrisons are planted, indeed, at long intervals, at points considered the most important; but the number of these would have to be multiplied many times to afford anything like security to the entire route. The only effectual security is to hunt, overpower, crush the rebel hordes, which are ever watching their opportunity to pounce upon trains and commit all possible depredations on private and Government property. No work is more urgently demanded in this quarter, by every consideration of justice, humanity, sound policy, than this. Freedom to the loyal masses of East Tennessee, and, indeed, of all Tennessee, now groaning under the most grinding and pitiless tyranny, is of itself sufficient to enlist the most determined enterprise and energy to compass their deliverance. These patriotic people have long cried out in their agony for help and redress, but as yet in vain.

The poor soldiers from East Tennessee in our army, are really to be pitied. Numbers of them have made their way to our lines, for the purpose of enlisting in the service of the country they love, through and over difficulties that would have disheartened and cowed any but the most resolutely patriotic—stealing their way through hostile pickets, and abandoning their kindred to the tender mercies of prowling banditti, and all for love of the dear flag under which their fathers had fought. Having enlisted they find themselves cut off from all communication with their families by letter, save as some venturesome visitor from their homes may occasionally visit the camp and convey to them tidings. I have conversed with many of these men in the hospitals here, some of whom have been eight, ten, twelve months absent from their homes, without hearing a syllable from the dear ones left behind. Whether their families were living or dead, sick, suffering, or the contrary, was alike unknown, while not a few have died on the field and in hospital, and weeks, perhaps months, must elapse, before intelligence of the event can reach those most deeply interested in knowing it. May God speed the good work of Andy Johnson, to raise quickly the men who shall rush to the rescue of Tennessee, and sweep these fell oppressors from her soil!

Yesterday was appointed for another military execution at the spot—just under the ramparts of Fort Nagley—where a deserter was shot some two weeks ago. The military were paraded, and the prurient crowd had surged toward the place to gratify its curiosity, and expectation was all agog, when a reprieve from the President, interposed between the culprit and his doom, sent many away, no doubt, disappointed. The man, whose name was Nash, had deserted to the rebels at Stone River, been arrested, Court-martialed and sentenced at Murfreesboro, and sent here to have the sentence carried into effect. To shoot men for the crime of desertion is no doubt a stern necessity, but it may be doubted whether the end of the punishment were not as well attained, and some evils thereby obviated, by executing it, as civil sentences now usually are, in a less public manner.

A more humanizing, if not quite so exciting, entertainment, was offered to all wishing to partake, in the presentation of a sword to Col. W. B. Anderson, of the Sixtieth Illinois regiment, by his field and staff officers. This regiment, with the Twelfth Michigan, is camped on the University grounds, the two forming part of the city guard. The Sixtieth holds its dress parade every evening, within a hundred feet of your correspondent's quarters, and a more soldier-like and admirably drilled body of men, numbering some 800 muskets, it would not be easy to find among our volunteer braves. The Colonel had just returned after a brief furlough. During his absence, his officers, as a mark of their appreciation of his services as a soldier and a man, had prepared this graceful little surprise for him. In the presence of a goodly number of spectators, the sword, which is a very elegant one, was presented in a neat speech, by a member of the staff, at the Tuesday's dress parade, and acknowledged in appropriate terms by the gallant recipient. The ceremony formed a pleasant digression from the monotonous routine of life in an encampment.

The Nashville Union Club holds regular meetings in the Assembly Chamber, the number of its members increasing, and its influence growing more potential. Parson Brownlow, who has his home here for the present, is one of its members, and at a meeting of the Club on the 11th inst., offered a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. As an evidence of the loyal spirit pervading this body, as well as of the estimation in which *Copperheadism* is held in the very heart of this rebel-ridden region, I append the preamble and two of the half-dozen resolutions passed. They have the Parson's unmistakable ring about them—"altogether characteristic," as the papers used to say of Dr. Cox's platform and other utterances, in days gone by.

Whereas, The Hon. E. Etheridge, in a remarkable letter of three columns, in the *New-York World*, has set forth that there is an *Abolition Society in Nashville*, meaning the "Union Club" of this city; and whereas this entire letter has the copperhead ring, and makes war upon the Administration and its war policy, and is calculated, if not *intended*, to give "aid and comfort" to those in rebellion against the Government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, By the members of the "Nashville Union Club," that this organization is one of loyalty and fidelity to the Federal Union, opposed to this infernal rebellion, forced upon the country without the shadow of a pretext, by a set of the worst men South, that ever God permitted to breathe the vital air of earth, and that we are opposed to every man North and South, who at all excuses these rebel leaders in their mad war upon the Government, or sympathizes with their wicked objects.

Resolved, That President Lincoln, who is ridiculed by Mr. Etheridge at a most fearful rate, is greatly to blame for not having discovered at an early day, that Mr. Etheridge was the only man in Tennessee qualified to serve as Military Governor—that he ought to have been Prime Minister in his Cabinet Councils—that he ought to have been Minister to all the Courts of Europe at one time—that he ought to have consulted Mr. Etheridge in all that was done in regard to Tennessee, or any of the Border States, the appointment of Generals in the field, or the employment of negroes in or out of the army; and that the President, having failed to do so, has displayed a lamentable want of sagacity on his part.

Arrangements are being made by the Union Club, in concert with the city authorities, to celebrate, in a becoming manner, the Nation's approaching birthday anniversary. The programme is not yet announced, but the design is, I understand, to have one of the old-fashioned rousing celebrations, in which cannon, bells, bonfires, illuminations, with *ore rotundo* properly interspersed, shall intensify the glow of patriotism where it exists, and quicken it where it has long lain dormant or pulseless. Though feeling little interest of late years in these noisy demonstrations, and inclined to seek shelter in some quiet nook til the patriotic storm had overpast, I mean this year, God willing, to rejoice like a boy, and with the boisterous "boys" of our regiments, join in the jubilant conclamations with which the grand old flag floating from the top of the Capitol here—hawked at by treason, but still erect, dauntless and indomitable, and so to remain—will be greeted withal, on the great natal day just at hand.

So Northern partisanship is bent on making a martyr of Vallandigham!—uniform sympathizer as he has shown himself to be with secession—the bitter and persistent enemy of every measure designed by a struggling Government to carry forward the war with the view of crushing the blackest rebellion that has ever defied God and outraged man. Mass meetings shout themselves hoarse in his praise, and utter piteous ululations at his sufferings. And now the sympathizers with this sympathizer with rebels in arms against his Government would raise him, as if in atonement for his *wrongs*, to the best office in one of the noblest of our States. Why, if this man's home had been England instead of the United States, a tithe of his undisguised hostility to Government, and treasonable utterances, had brought his head to the block. If his glorifiers North could know the intense disgust with which our soldiers, who have shed their blood to save the Commonwealth from harm, regard their proceedings, it would sensibly cool the fervor of their oratory.

All is anxiety here in regard to Lee's movements. Stirring events are looked for with every mail's arrival. News comes to us tantalizingly slow. We have heard enough only to indicate a great ferment in the public mind. We trust "Washington is safe," and Philadelphia the same. Should Lee and his army get north of the Potomac again, it seems clear to us here that his doom must *this time be sealed*.

C. V. S.

The Late Col. Colburn.

From the St. Louis Union, June 19.

At a meeting of the General Court-martial and Military Commission of the Department of the Missouri, June 18, 1863, the Judge-Advocate (Maj. Allen Blacker) announced to the Court the death of Col. Colburn, Adjutant-General of this Department, and presented the following resolutions, which, after remarks by the President, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Court have heard with feelings of deep sensibility of the death of Lieut.-Col. A. V. Colburn, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri.

Resolved, That the ability, efficiency, honesty and faithfulness with which Col. Colburn has discharged the arduous and difficult duties devolved upon him, in the intimate relations he has sustained to distinguished commanders of the Federal army during the present war, have earned for him a name that should be remembered with gratitude, and that his loss will be deplored alike by soldier and citizen.

Resolved, That in the business relations which the respective members of this Court have had with Col. Colburn, as well as in their personal and friendly intercourse with him, he had always exhibited those lofty and soldierly qualities which preeminently distinguish the true soldier.

His life was bright with all that illumines the character of the soldier and the gentleman—in the hour of our country's present peril it shone brightest of all.

He served with distinction in the early history of the rebellion on the Potomac; his name is connected with whatever there is of glory belonging to the Army of the Potomac. He assisted in the organization and equipment; participated in its trials and struggles, and shared its successes and reverses with the calmness and dignity of a soldier.

He died among us in the prime of a brightening and beautiful life, in the service of his country. We cannot allow the lamentable occasion of his death to pass without paying this humble and merited tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That the members of this Court will attend the funeral of the deceased, to-day, at 12 o'clock meridian; and that, as a further mark of respect for his memory, the Court do now adjourn.

Wm. A. Barstow, Colonel Third Wisconsin cavalry Volunteers; H. M. Day, Colonel Ninety-first Illinois infantry Volunteers; Albert Sigel, Colonel Fifth cavalry, M. S. M.; Wm. Baumer, Lieutenant-Colonel First Nebraska infantry; John Y. Clopper, Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill's Horse; H. M. Matthews, Major Third cavalry, M. S. M.; Allen Blacker, Major First Nebraska infantry, Judge Advocate.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE ABORTION CASE.

Recorder Hoffman's Decision upon the Special Plea of Dr. Brown's Counsel—What Constitutes Legal "Jeopardy."

Recorder Hoffman, yesterday, rendered his decision in the case of Dr. Brown, the abortionist, whose counsel, it will be recollected, put in a special plea to the last indictment against him, that their client had been once placed in "jeopardy," and could not therefore be tried again. The "jeopardy," it will also be recollected, consisted in his having been arraigned for trial, and after six jurors had been sworn, the Judge (Banard) abandoned the trial and discharged the jurors. The District Attorney demurred to this special plea, and the argument on the demurrer was heard before the Recorder on the 13th inst. The point of law raised is entirely new, and the able opinion of the Recorder will be read with interest. The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The People vs. Edward M. Brown.—The plea in this case shows that in the Court of Oyer and Terminer the prisoner was arraigned, and the Sheriff having returned a panel of petit jurors, six of the persons so returned were sworn according to law to try the indictment against the prisoner, and (in the language of the plea) "that thereupon without proceeding to impannel and have sworn six other jurors so as to make a *full jury*, the said Court, &c., without the consent of the said defendant, discharged said six jurors altogether," &c., &c. And the plea then proceeds to aver that said discharge of said six jurors was without any "legal necessity," and without any special cause, and that the defendant objected thereto and excepted to the decision of the Court.

To this plea the District-Attorney demurs, and this raises the simple question whether, after six jurors are sworn, the Court may, without proceeding to "swear six others so as to make a *full jury*," and without any "legal necessity" or "special cause" in the mere exercise of its own discretion, suspend all further proceedings and discharge the six jurors who have been sworn.

The prisoner's counsel claim, on the one hand, that "his client has been once in jeopardy," and cannot therefore be again brought to trial. On the other hand the District-Attorney insists that a prisoner is never in "jeopardy" until a "legal jury" has been sworn and charged.

No case is cited by prisoner's counsel in support of his opinion, and it must be admitted that none can be found in the books. Indeed, it was conceded on the argument that the precise question is now raised for the first time. Such being the case, it would be perhaps sufficient for me to sustain the demurrer without alleging any reasons therefor, and leave it to the Appellate Court, after more elaborate argument than has been here submitted, to reverse my decision if it is wrong. But I am constrained to make some suggestions, which seem to me pertinent to the question.

It may be for all present purposes conceded the test of whether a prisoner had been "once in jeopardy" is not to be tried as has been sometimes claimed by the plea of "*autrefois acquit*" or "*autrefois convict*," and that "jeopardy" in its legal and constitutional sense may have existed even when there has been no verdict of acquittal or conviction.

There are cases which determine that a plea of "once in jeopardy" may be upheld, where a Jury having been sworn and charged, have, without the consent of the defendant, before verdict, been discharged by the Court, without any legal necessity or special cause therefor. (Commonwealth *vs.* Cook 6; Gearg *vs.* Rawle, Penn. R. 5,777; Commonwealth *vs.* McFadden 11; Harris R. 12; Commonwealth *vs.* Fields 6; Leigh, Virginia Reports 613; and also in cases in North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Indiana, cited in Wharton's Criminal Law, Sections 577, &c., &c.)

And see also People *vs.* Banue and Ward 2; Carne's R. 202; Seldim opinion, Guenther's case 24; N. Y. R. 102.

In all these cases the Courts proceed upon the assumption *that to be any trial* within the meaning of the Constitution, was to be in jeopardy. On the other hand, the United States Courts in several cases have held that no person has been in jeopardy, unless a verdict has been rendered, and that the Courts have the right in the exercise of a sound discretion to discharge a jury before verdict. (Wharton's Criminal Law 580 and 581.)

But no Court has ever determined that jeopardy begins until a jury is sworn and charged. When a jury has been sworn and charged, it has been considered that a "jeopardy" existed, simply because such jury had the power to convict. The prisoner then, and not till then, was in danger. And this is manifestly the only reason for the rule.

No number of jurors less than twelve can constitute a legal jury. (Cancime's case, 18 N. Y. R. 135.) The plea in the case now under consideration admits that no full jury was sworn. Six jurors only were sworn. They had no power to acquit or convict. True, they were sworn and were *individually* charged with the case as they were sworn; but as a *legal body* they did not have, and could not have, the prisoner in charge until, six more being sworn, they together became a legal jury, having power to acquit or convict the prisoner. The trial was not in any legal sense commenced. The issue to be tried is the one of fact, "Guilty or not guilty," and how can a trial of an issue of fact be said to have commenced until a jury competent to try it is sworn and charged. The swearing of one or six jurors is but a part of the preparation for a trial, just as the arraigning of a prisoner and calling upon him to plead, and asking him if he is ready for trial, and placing him in the box, and making the usual proclamation by the crier, are each steps in the preparation for a trial. It will not be claimed, I think, that if any one of these things, or all of them, are proceeded with, and the proceedings be then suspended by the Court, a person could plead "once in jeopardy." A trial is the examination before a competent tribunal, according to the laws of the land, of the facts put in issue in a cause for the purpose of determining such issue, (Bowen's Law Dictionary.) A jury of twelve men, as we have seen, is the only proper tribunal for trial of the issue of guilty or not guilty, and, until such tribunal is constituted, there has been and can be no trial, and, according to all the authorities, where there has been no trial there has been no jeopardy.

This, in my judgment, is the whole argument, and disposes of this case. It states itself, and is not susceptible of elaboration. It is the swearing and charging of a "*jury*," not the swearing and charging of one or more "*jurors*" less in number than twelve, that inaugurates a trial. It is when the "*jury*" is sworn and charged, that jeopardy begins. When a legal jury is sworn it is *charged* with the case, and not until then. Whether as jurors are called and selected they are or are not sworn, does not alter the case. Whether sworn or not, they are merely individuals until, by the completion of the full legal jury, they become the legally constituted body, empowered to determine the issued in the case.

Such being my views, I must hold that the defendant has not been once in jeopardy. The Oyer and Terminer had the right in its discretion to suspend proceedings, with or without legal necessity, or special cause, at any time, before the "jury" was sworn and charged.

Judgment must therefore be declared for the people on the demurrer.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Recorder.

June 22, 1863.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN JOHN-STREET.

Several Persons Seriously Injured—Damage to Property—Statement as to the cause—"Will Salt Petre Explode?"—The Question Revived.

At about 10½ o'clock yesterday A. M., an explosion occurred in the building known as No. 25 John-street, near Nassau, which resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property, and in injuries by burning, to several persons, some of whom are regarded as in a dangerous condition. From persons who were in the immediate vicinity at the time, we learn there were three distinct shocks, evidently the result of three explosions, occurring at intervals of from five to fifteen seconds. The sound was like that of heavy artillery, and for a few moments after there were hundreds of persons who suddenly paused and asked themselves: Are not the rebel privateers bombarding the City? The force of the explosion very sensibly shook buildings situated three blocks away from the scene.

The building where the accident occurred is a large four-story one, and is occupied almost entirely by jewelers and others who work in the precious metals. The explosion took place on the third floor of the building, in premises occupied by Mr. W. H. Peckham, spectacle manufacturer and refiner of precious metals. Mr. Peckham was terribly burned about the face, head and hands. He was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. He was visited by our reporter yesterday afternoon, when, upon being questioned as to the cause of the explosion by Fire-Marshal Baker and a gentleman who is connected with the Department of Unsafe Buildings, Mr. Peckham made the following statement, viz.:

A few moments previous to the explosion, he Mr. Peckham, had been standing before the furnace in his workshop; then he went into his office and commenced to pulverize a quantity of nitre (saltpetre) in a large iron mortar. He had not struck the nitre more than six or seven times when it exploded, burning him terribly about the head, face and neck, and setting fire to his clothes. He then rushed out into the hall, where he heard a second explosion, which he supposes must have originated from some fifteen pounds of sulphur which were lying on a table in his office. Mr. Peckham could account for the explosion in but one of two ways; either his apron had caught fire by means of sparks from the furnace, while he was standing in front of it, and had thus communicated the fire to the saltpetre while he was beating it in the mortar; or that otherwise the substance had been ignited by means of friction in the mortar. To substantiate the latter theory, he said that some time ago a small quantity of nitre exploded in a similiar manner while he was engaged in pulverizing it.

A young man named Albert Larch, employed in the jewelry store of S. Landsberg, on the second floor, either jumped or was thrown out of a window by the force of the explosion. He sustained very severe injuries. E. W. Gordon, J. Brower and Mr. Andrews, workmen in the building, were likewise considerably injured.

The damage to the building will amount to about $1,500. Mr. S. Landsberg, manufacturer and dealer in jewelry, occupied the second floor. His loss on stock and fixtures is about $1,200. He is insured in four City Companies for $700 each. Messrs. Blunt & Lawrence, jewelers, on the third floor, were damaged to the amount of about $300. E. W. Gordon, chaser and engraver, was damaged $500 or $600 on stock and fixtures. The pecuniary loss to Mr. Peckham is about $1,000 on stock and fixtures. Mr. Armand Plant, dealer in photograph albums, occupied a portion of the second floor. His loss will not exceed $300 on stock and fixtures. He is fully insured in the Central Park Insurance Company.

The force of the explosion blew out nearly every window in the building, and many windows in the buildings adjoining suffered very severely.

Alderman Boole as City Inspector.

Alderman Boole was sworn in as City Inspector soon after his appointment to the office, on Monday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to the performance of his new duties. Yesterday morning he was out early visiting the various dumping-grounds, with the view of learning the management of the details of street-cleaning, and reached his office in good season. There he found the crowd that inevitably besiege each new incumbent of an official position commanding any patronage. Their main desire was to fill the new post of Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, recently created by an ordinance of the Common Council. All uncertainty, if not all anxiety in the matter, was soon set at rest by the appointment of Ex-Alderman John H. Brady, for whom the place was specially created. A few months ago Mr. Brady was appointed Inspector of Railroads by the Croton Board, by the influence of his former colleagues in the Common Council, and a short time ago he was turned out of this berth in order that a party who had been instrumental in passing, at Albany, the bill extending the term of office of the members of the Croton Board, might be rewarded with it. The Common Council were thus baulked of all their kindness to their old colleague, but as a salve, it was arranged that Mr. Brady should have the new office which Col. Delavan had asked should be created in his department. Mr. Boole had about one hundred applications made to him for the place during yesterday, and the pressure brought to bear upon him by the applicants and their friends, to secure the prize, was tremendous. They probably will feel considerably disappointed on learning that the result had long been a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Boole does not propose to make any changes of appointments in the Department right away, but some changes will be made bye-and-bye. He will have his time wholly occupied for the present in supervising the work of street cleaning. At 11 o'clock this morning the Street Inspectors are to meet him at the Department office, when they will be told what is expected of them by the new official at their head.

Mr. Boole brings peculiarly good abilities to the administration of the affairs of the Department, and if he presides over them with the independent action he has promised, our citizens will speedily realize that the preseent City Inspector is a more efficient officer than any of his predecessors. In the Aldermanic caucus on his nomination, he said: "Gentlemen, you know one thing certain about the matter, and that is, if you confirm me I alone will be City Inspector; I will allow no one to be City Inspector for me." This language is highly characteristic of the man. Said Alderman Hall, (Republican,) "I want to see a new City Inspector chosen, and as he must be a Democrat, I wish to vote for a man that I know is capable of making a good officer, rather than for some one I may know little or nothing about, beyond his politics." Mr. Boole is naturally a leader. He possesses great executive ability, and a wonderful degree of suavity, of a character that may be termed *cleverness*. His success makes enemies for him, but his large share of good nature permits him but rarely to hold a personal animosity, and then not long. No man in the City Government to-day has a more practical mind for business of any kind, than has Mr. Boole. His perception is acute and clear. He will readily determine what he can and what he will do, and how he is going to do it. Then he goes right about it, for his energy is indomitable and amounts to restlessness. He must be doing constantly. Sitting still would be death to him. His subordinates will find that to him they will not only be held responsible for systematic reports of their action to the Department, but that the eye of their scrutinizing chief will almost constantly hold them to account at the post of duty.

Mr. Boole has long urged that the streets can be kept clean for the money yearly appropriated to clean them. His idea of how to keep the streets clean at a moderate expense will illustrate his probable course of action on this important subject. A month ago he said: "Cleaning the main streets all up every now and then won't do. The people want the whole City clean, and all at once, which I don't believe has been done in a good while. To do it right the entire City should be cleaned thoroughly, no matter what it cost, or how many men it would take. Then a moderate force of men, constantly kept at work over all the streets, would keep them all clean without much trouble."

"Strikes" among the laborers, which so much troubled his predecessor, will not much interfere with Mr. Boole, no matter how formidable they may be. He will pay the men as liberally as he is permitted to. If they should attempt to interfere with him, his duty, be assured, will be performed, even if it should require the whole Police and military force of the City to sustain him. Any species of intimidation would only rouse him to stronger energy.

Of course, any favorable evidences of Mr. Boole's administration, in his new and very important duties, cannot be expected immediately, but those who know him best say confidently that his conduct in his present position will soon appear in a manner claiming the admiration of his fellow-citizens. Certainly, the range of his duties is so extensive that every citizen is able to understand how well he cares for the health of the City.

Naval.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Commodore Stephen C. Rowan, Commander of the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke*, has been ordered to proceed to Port Royal, and to relieve Commodore Craven in command of the iron-clad frigate *New-Ironsides*. Commander Creighton it is said will assume command of the *Roanoke*, and proceed South with her. It is believed that the Government will charter a vessel to convey to Port Royal Commodore Rowan and all the other officers recently ordered to the South Atlantic fleet.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM FRIGATE SAN JACINTO.

The United States steam frigate *San Jacinto*, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at this port, received her sailing orders, yesterday, from the Navy Department, left the Navy-yard wharf, and will go to sea to-day, to reinforce Admiral Bailey's East Gulf Squadron. She had on board a full complement of men, a guard of Marines, and the following list of officers:

Commander *pro tem.*, Ralph Chandler; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, J. N. Quackenbush; Paymaster, A. C. Winter; Surgeon, J. W. Bragg; Acting Master, S. B. Clark; Acting Master's Mates, A. H. Fuller, Thos. Tierney, H. G. Bucker, J. A. Monague; Acting Ensigns, C. Carren, C. Cunningham, S. G. Trothaker; First Assistant Engineer, John Cahil; Second Assistant Engineers, H. S. Davids, Henry Scott, Edwin Welles; Third Assistant Engineers, C. J. Coney, J. M. Emanuel, D. Jones; Sailmaker, John W. North; Carpenter, R. A. Williams; Boatswain, John Marley; Gunner, vacant; Paymaster's Clerk, John H. Storey.

The *San Jacinto* goes out as flagship of the East Gulf Squadron, carrying Geo. F. Cutler, Fleet Paymaster; Theo. Zeller, Fleet Engineer; Frederick Lincoln, Fleet Paymaster's Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The tugboat *Marygold* has been purchased by the Government and taken to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, to be fitted up for Government service.

Prize-master Crofts, of the U. S. steamer *Florida*, who came to Philadelphia in charge of the prize steamer *Calypso*, delivered the documents found on board the prize to Judge Cadwalader yesterday, and the steamer was handed over to the custody of the Prize Commissioners.

The United States ship *Courier* sailed yesterday from the Navy-Yard. The following is a correct list of the officers:

S. C. Gray, Acting Master, Commanding; Henry B. Brown, Acting Assistant Paymaster; J. Wetherbee, Acting Assistant Surgeon; T. E. Brenton, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; Franklin Ellms, Acting Ensign and Sailing Master; George Gerrard, Acting Ensign; Edwin B. Pratt, Acting Ensign; —Manning, Acting Ensign; E. C. Bowers, Acting Master's Mate; L. Gealtz, Acting Master's Mate; —Bell, Acting Master's Mate; Moses B. Platt, Paymaster's Clerk.

City Military Movements.

There were no departures of City military regiments yesterday. The Tenth and Fifty-fifth are rapidly filling up, and will leave soon. Recruiting for the volunteers is quite brisk, and many of the returned soldiers are reënlisting.

NEW MILITIA REGIMENT.

Maj.-Gen. Sandford received, yesterday, the company rolls for five companies of a new militia regiment, to be known as the Eighty-third New-York National Guard, and commanded by Hon. Frederick A. Conckling, as Colonel. The remainder of the company rolls are to be sent in to-morrow, and the organization of the regiment will be completed this week. The organization of this corps has been in progress some time.

THE INVALID CORPS ARE TO PERFORM PROVOST GUARD DUTY NEXT WEEK, AND WILL HAVE THEIR HEADQUARTERS AT THE BATTERY.

Through the efforts of Col. Nugent, the Invalid corps is being rapidly filled with a class of men who cannot fail to make it efficient and honorable. It is stated arrangements have been made to have its members do Provost guard duty next week. They will supersede the company of the Fourth artillery, under command of Lieut. Armstrong, now at the Park Barracks, who have been engaged in that service, and who will join their corps at Washington. The Invalid corps, as a Provost guard, will have headquarters at the Battery, where new barracks are to be erected, and the Park Barracks will be used exclusively for the reception of regiments, and the supply of rations to those who may leave the City.

Organization of Volunteer Corps.

Col. Lansing will organize the cavalry on Staten Island, as the Thirteenth regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. S. Gansevoort and Major Nathan Coles, leaving Major Douglas Frazer to fill up the regiment. The regiment, when complete, will have the following field and staff:

Colonel, H. S. Gansevoort; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nathaniel Coles; Majors, Douglas Fraser, Kirkwood, Green, Adjutant, Frank C. Brown; Quartermaster, G. T. Ferguson.

The field and staff of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth are as follows:

Colonel, Edward Wehler; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. F. Smith; Major, Selden Heitzell; Adjutant, Charles Carples; Quartermaster, A. H. Jocelyn.

Col. Lansing will send a full battery to Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, Va., to the Third Battalion of New-York Volunteers.

Col. Lansing will also send this week a company of the Twelfth regiment to New-Orleans, and one company of Les Enfans Perdus to Newbern, N. C.

Reorganization of the Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers—Duryee's Zouaves.

Recruiting for this favorite and well-known City regiment is now rapidly progressing. Nine companies have been organized, and their ranks are being filled with first-class material. None but active, healthy and strong men are received, as it is the intention of Col. Winslow to produce a regiment in every particular equal to the one he has so long commanded. The merchants and bankers of this city have become interested in the reorganization of this regiment, and subscriptions are now being made for the purpose of paying an extra bounty to first-class men and those who have returned from the field. This fund is placed on deposit for disbursement with Mr. J. M. Benedict, Vice-President of the Ocean Bank. Semi-monthly returns are made to each subscriber of the expenditures.

New-York Regiments to go to Baltimore.

Gen. Sandford has issued the following orders:

Headquarters First Division, N. Y. S. N. G.,
New-York, June 22, 1863.

Special Order No. 27.—The Sixty-ninth regiment, Col. Bagley, the Sixth regiment, Col. Mason, and the Fifty-fifth regiment, Col. Le Gal, will proceed to Baltimore, and will, upon their arrival, report to Maj.-Gen. Schenck, commanding the Department of Maryland.

So much of General Orders No. 4 and Special Orders No. 25 as directs these regiments to proceed to Harrisburgh is countermanded.

Orders for transportation to Baltimore will be furnished on application to the Major-General. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

J. H. Wilcox, Division Inspector.

Capt. Semmes, the Rebel Pirate, Transferred to a New Steamer.

United States Marshal Murray yesterday received a letter from Daniel Sargent, United States

Consular agent at Matthewton, Bahama Islands, dated June 6, which contains, in a postcript, the following important intelligence:

"By an arrival from St. Thomas, *via* Port-au-Prince, we first hear that SEMMES has been transferred, with three of his officers, at St. Thomas, on board a 16-gun frigate, just out from England. So look out. The *Georgia* (for that is the name of the new craft) has, it is said, two heavier guns than any on board the *Alabama*."

Marshal MURRAY immediately transmitted a copy of the letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

Letters from Rev. H. W. Beecher.

Letters have been received from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, dated at Liverpool, stating that his trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, and that it passed unmarred by any undue manifestations of the *mal du mer*. We hear from other sources that Mr. BEECHER slept steadily eighteen hours of the first twenty-four, and that he was in a jolly good humor from the word "go" to the dropping of the anchor.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The thirteenth anniversary exercises of the Hudson River Baptist Association were commenced at the Hanson-place Church yesterday morning, before a large congregation. The body is composed of about 40 churches. They meet annually for fraternal conference, to hear each other's statements and to encourage brotherly sympathy and union. It disclaims all power of making laws for the churches, but deems it a duty to observe and guard with a jealous care the condition of all churches of that denomination, and determining the propriety of continuing connection with other churches. Rev. WM. J. MICKEL, of the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, was chosen Moderator, and the opening discourse was delivered by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, of the Cannon-street Baptist Church. After the sermon Committees were appointed, and the Conference adjourned until this morning.

CONVICTION OF MANSLAUGHTER.—The colored man, JOHN JACKSON, on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the charge of killing JAMES KELLOTT, on the 15th of March last, by beating him, was convicted, yesterday, of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The deceased called at a store on the Hunterfly Road, and after purchasing some tobacco left. A pair of gloves and a pair of skates were missing, and he being suspected of the theft, was pursued by accused and two other colored men, named SAMUEL and HENRY JACKSON. KELLOTT was attacked and beaten by JOHN JACKSON, and the articles taken from him. The others did not aid JOHN JACKSON, and were acquitted. KELLOTT was found on the road by some citizens, and taken to a farm-house, where he soon after died. Sentence is reserved till Thursday.

THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—A resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held at Flatbush, providing that the families of the members of the National Guard, who lately left this county for the seat of war, or who should leave hereafter, should be entitled to the same relief given to volunteers in the United States service. Gen. CROOKE, who goes out in command of the Fifth brigade, explained that the Commissioners now gave relief only to families of soldiers needing it. Very few of the families of those who lately left would require relief. The regiments, too, were composed in great part of unmarried men, who had no one dependent upon them. The families of the Twenty-eighth (German) regiment would probably require more than all the others.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met at the usual hour on Monday. A number of petitions were presented and referred, and the Committee on the subject of the payment of the Water Committee submitted an elaborate report, in which the Mayor was censured in severe terms for vetoing the resolutions which deprived the members of their money. The Mayor took the ground that the Committee did not earn the amount they asked for. Alderman S. TAYLOR submitted a minority report, in which he sustained the action of the Mayor. After a lengthy discussion, the whole matter was laid over for two weeks. Some other business of slight importance was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.—The regiments of nearly two brigades have left Brooklyn for the seat of war since Wednesday of last week. They are numbered the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth of the Fifth brigade, and the Twenty-third, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth of the Eleventh brigade. The latter will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. C. SMITH, and the former by Brig.-Gen. P. S. CROOKE. Detachments of recruits are being daily sent off to the different regiments.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a lad named ROBERT NODINE, aged 10 years, whose parents reside in Tillary, near Washington-street, was thrown from a pony his father had just purchased for him, and, striking his head upon the pavement, fractured his skull. It is feared he cannot survive. The accident occurred in Myrtle-avenue, near Pearl-street.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Wednesday, June 24.—Nos. 55½, 71, 72, 8, 81, 82, 91, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108.

NEW-JERSEY.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The clothing store of Messrs. MCCOY & MOUNT, corner of Montgomery and Greene streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, during Sunday night, and robbed of cloths and vestings valued at over $500. The entrance was effected by boring a hole through the top of a shed, and afterwards by prying open a window with a jimmy.

PAYING OFF.—The several companies from Hudson County belonging to the Twenty-first New-Jersey Volunteers, were paid off at the City Hall, Jersey City, yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged. *Part III.*—Nos. 1425, 2747, 88, 2916 2203, 45, 153, 1640, 3026, 2468, 2136, 3120, 543, 552, 557, 2579, 2807, 1403, 2454, 299.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2653, 2801, 2805, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829. *Part II.*—Nos. 1234, 2208, 1810, 2336, 2250, 464, 486, 2106, 2246, 1214.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

The Lowenberg and Jefferds Cases in the Court of Appeals.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

Moses Lowenberg, plaintiff in error, against the People, defendants in error.—Dr. Lowenberg was convicted in the General Sessions of murder in the first degree, in having killed one Hoffman. The Court of Sessions sentenced the prisoner to suffer the punishment of death for said murder and felony on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and two in the afternoon of that day; and it is further ordered and adjudged by this Court that said Moses Lowenberg be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until such punishment of death shall be inflicted.

Appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, counsel contending that there was no authority in law for pronouncing any sentence upon a conviction for murder in the first degree, the death penalty having been abolished.

The points were stated at length in the TIMES of Nov. 12, 1862, at the time of the argument in the Supreme Court.

That Court subsequently affirmed the judgment below, Justice Ingraham dissenting, and the case was now argued on appeal to the Court of Appeals.

This case disposes of the Jefferds' case so far as that case is affected by the points involved.

Henry L. Clinton for the prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury (late District-Attorney) opposed.

The Jefferds' case was also argued by Robert D. Holmes on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Waterbury opposed.

Alleged Breach of Contract—The Particulars of a Transfer of Business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gould.

Jane F. Cawley vs. Thomas C. Lyman.—This was an action brought to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff claimed that in October, 1861, the defendant was in the ship-chandlery business in South-street, and sold out to her his stock and fixtures and business for an agreed upon amount; that he also agreed to remain in the store and introduce the customers; that he did remain in the store till the following February, but during that time took some of the business that came into the store and did it himself, to the amount of several thousand dollars, and that some of the fixtures were not his to sell, but belonged to the landlord.

The defendant alleged that he bought of the previous tenant the fixtures in question, and that the defendant sold them again for more than she paid for them; that there was no agreement to sell anything except the goods in the store at a valuation agreed upon; that he expressly refused to bind himself not to do any more business, and that the business which he did do was well known to the plaintiff, and no objection was made at the time.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

For plaintiff, D. McMahon; for defendant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. Solomon Kohnstamm.—The defendant in these cases was arraigned this morning. Mr. Brady appeared for him and put in pleas of not guilty to the 48 indictments found against him. The Court ordered Kohnstamm to be held to bail in the sum of $1,500 on each of the indictments, making $72,000 in all.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of Application of Winkoop or Leave to Sell.—Order granted.

Northrup vs. Veeder et al.; Power et al. vs. Stewart et al.—Motions denied.

In the Matter of Fowler for Application of Guardian.—Memoranda for counsel.

Cottenet vs. Leitch et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Sarah Fairbanks vs. Jonathan Fairbanks.—Motion to open proofs granted, and case set down for trial on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 23, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou..103⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou...109⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....107¼
6,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.100
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N.Oct. & Apr.....106½
10,000 Virginia St. 6s.....65½
24,000 Mo. State 6s.....68¾
4,000 do.....68⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R.....87
5,000 Brooklyn C.W.L.116½
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s.....108
6,000 N. Y. C. 7s.....101½
1,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs.....122
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M..101
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.....85
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d..s30 59½
12,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.....92
1,000 Mil. & P.D.C.1st.107
1,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F....112
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d..102
10,000 Miss. & Mo.L.Gr. 53
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....105½
16 Continental Bank..99¾
54,000 Amer. Gold.....143⅜
30,000 do.....143⅜
550 Canton Co.....26
40 Del. & H.Ca.Co....140½
425 Cumb. Coal. Prf....21½
200 Amer. Coal Co.....59
50 Wyom. V. Coal Co. 75½
50 do.....75¾
50 do.....76¼
50 do.....76
100 Pacific M. S.Co.....177
25 do.....b10.177
500 N. Y. Cen. R.....119½
150 do.....b10.119½
100 do.....b15 119½
150 do.....119⅜
100 do.....s30 119¼
100 do.....b60 120
1100 Erie Railway.....95
500 do.....95¼
500 do.....s30 95
750 do.....95½
200 do.....s10 95
100 do.....s15 95
100 do.....b10 95½
200 do.....b30 95¾
200 do.....b10 95¼
200 Erie R. Pref.....102½
50 do.....b10.102¾
200 Alt. & Ter. H. R.....44¾
50 Alt. & T. H. P.....66½
35 Chic. & N. W. R.....30
200 do.....30½
400 Clev. & P. R.....83
200 do.....s10 83
750 do.....83½
400 do.....83¾
1600 do.....84
200 Gal. & Chic. R.....95
50 do.....b15 95⅜
100 do.....94½
350 Hudson R. R.....s30.129
200 do.....s60.128
100 do.....s10.130
50 do.....s30.129½
600 do.....s30.130
1250 do.....130½
50 do.....130¾
400 do.....130½
350 do.....131
100 do.....131½
300 do.....b30.131½
200 do.....stw.130½
300 do.....stw.131½
50 do.....btw.131½
1000 Har. Railroad.....83
2200 do.....b10 83
500 do.....82½
3200 do.....82
100 do.....b10 82
700 do.....81½
400 do.....s30 81
1700 do.....s10 82
500 do.....81
400 do.....s30 80½
500 do.....b10 81
100 do.....b5 81
500 do.....b10 81½
200 do.....s30 80¾
400 do.....80¾
50 Nor. & Wor. R.....92
200 Reading R.....104
350 Mich. Cen. R.....s30.110
100 do.....s30.110¼
100 do.....110½
120 Chic. & R. I. R.....96½
100 do.....95¾
100 do.....95⅞
400 do.....96
200 do.....s30 95¾
100 do.....b30 96¼
200 M. S. & N. I. R.....71¼
1150 do.....71⅜
500 do.....71½
100 do.....b10 71⅛
350 do.....b30 71⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S..117½
600 do.....118
50 do.....118¼
50 do.....s10.118½
300 do.....b30.118⅜
50 Panama R.....190
5 Ill.Cen.Full Stock..95
300 Ill. Cen.C.R.S..b30.103
450 do.....103
200 Clev. & Tol.....112
100 do.....112¾
500 do.....113
15 Mil. & Pr.Du C.....52
100 do.....53
100 do.....53½
400 do.....54
400 do.....54½
100 Tol. & Wab. Pref...82
140 P., F. W. & C.....68
300 do.....67½
100 do.....67⅜
100 do.....67¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg 104
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.109⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s.....68⅝
10,000 Ill. War Loan.....103½
5,000 Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st M.Sk.Fd.B.....121
2,000 Mich.Cen.8s,Old.118
13,000 P., Ft.W.& C.1M..108
20 Commonw'lth B'k.100
10 Hanover Bank.....100
20,000 Amer. Gold.....143⅜
50 Canton Com.....26½
100 Cumb. Coal Prf..s30 20¾
100 do.....21
100 do.....b10 21¼
150 Quicksilver M. C s30 41½
100 do.....41¾
400 do.....s30 41
100 do.....41½
150 do.....s30 40
100 Bucks Co. Lead.....1¾
50 Pacific M. S.Co.s30 179
100 do.....b15.181½
300 Erie R.....95⅜
1200 do.....95½
300 do.....95⅝
100 do.....s30 95¼
100 do.....s30 95½
400 do.....b10 95¾
100 do.....b30 95⅞
300 Erie R. Pref.....103
1200 Hudson R. R.....135
500 do.....s30 130
150 do.....s30.131
100 do.....b10 135
200 P., F.W. & C. R.....67
150 C. & N. W. R.....30½
1600 Harlem R.....83
500 do.....b10 83
1000 do.....s10 82
400 do.....82½
800 do.....82
200 do.....s30 81¼
400 do.....s30 81
100 Reading R.....104½
300 do.....104¾
100 do.....105
200 Chi. & R. Is.....s30 96½
50 do.....96¼
300 do.....97
100 do.....s10 96½
900 M. S. & N. I. R.....72
500 do.....71¾
100 do.....b10 72
200 do.....s10 71¾
100 do.....b15 72
250 do.....71⅞
50 M. S. & N.I.G.S.....118½
300 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.....103½
200 Clev. & Pitts.....84
500 do.....84¾
500 do.....s30 84½
200 do.....84½
100 do.....s10 84½
300 do.....b30 85¼
100 Gal. & Chi. R.....96
100 do.....s30 96
250 Clev. & Tol. R.....113
600 do.....113½
100 Alton & T. H.....45
100 do.....45¼
1000 M. & P. Du C.....55
300 do.....b30 55½
100 do.....56

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold.....143¼
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.....68¾
5,000 do.....69
50 Cumb. Coal.....21¾
500 Bucks Co. Lead.....1¾
200 do.....b3 1¾
200 do.....b30 1¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....119⅝
100 do.....s3 119⅝
100 do.....b10.119¾
50 do.....b3.119¾
600 Erie Railway.....95½
150 do.....c 95⅜
100 do.....s10 95¼
200 do.....s3 95⅜
200 do.....b10 95½
400 do.....95½
150 do.....b3 95½
100 Hudson R.....c.132½
250 do.....133½
100 do.....s10.132¼
100 do.....s3 132½
50 do.....c 132½
100 do.....b3.132⅜
100 Erie R. Prf.....b3 132¾
200 Harlem R.....81¾
500 do.....b5 81¾
200 do.....c 81½
400 do.....c 81¾
500 do.....s3 81¾
300 do.....81½
200 do.....b3 81½
300 do.....81⅜
150 M. S. & N. I.....b3 71¾
100 do.....71¾
50 do.....s10 71¾
100 do.....b10 72
100 do.....b3 71⅞
50 do.....71⅞
100 do.....b3 72
400 Clev. & Pitts. R.....84¼
100 Mil. & P. Du C.....54⅝
200 do.....b30 56
100 do.....54¾
100 do.....b5 54¾
200 Gal. & Chi. R.....95
100 Clev. & Tol. R.....113
100 Chi. & R. I. R.....c 69¼

TUESDAY, June 23—P. M.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is 6@7 ₩ cent., with an easier supply than last week, and more doing to-day at 6 ₩ cent., though the general rule of the Street is called 7 ₩ cent. Speculation on the Stock Exchange has materially improved within a day or two, but while this is affording good employment for Money, the number of lenders on miscellaneous collateral increase with the recovery of confidence in the upward course of the market. The price of Gold Coin has varied scarcely ⅛ ₩ cent. to-day. On the close of the Boston steamer mail, Exchange was weaker than yesterday, London being quoted 156 ₩ cent. The later news by telegraph from England this afternoon quotes a further rise in United States Stocks in the London market.

The Stock Market had a further advance on Hudson Shares of 7 ₩ cent.; Harlem 2½; Pacific Mail 6½; Erie 1@1½; Central 1@1½; Toledo 4½; Michigan Central 1½; Michigan Southern 1½; Michigan Guaranteed 2½; Illinois Central 1½; Galena 1½; Rock Island 3½, and Northwest, Reading and Fort Wayne each 1@1½ ₩ cent. over yesterday's best sales. The Share list was strong and upward at both sessions of the Board, and at the Second Board the market again felt the ease with which the Brokers made up their Bank accounts, as compared with last week. While some of the old members of the Board doubt the continuance of the fresh rise through the present week, the number of outside orders, as well as the crowd of interested speculators in William-street, have evidently increased. The general Share market is also strengthened by sympathy with the vigorous party movements in Hudson, Harlem, and Pacific Mail. The State Stocks of Tennessee and Missouri have not yet felt materially the turn in prices. The demand continues good for Government Stocks and Treasury paper at firm rates. The conversions of United States Currency into the 6 ₩ cents of 1882, have increased to-day to $1,721,150, of which $1,389,800 was paid in through the Loan Agency, and $331,350 on subscriptions direct. The disbursements from the Treasury to-day were within $340,000 of the receipts. We hear of further considerable remittances from the country of United States Currency to our Banks and private Banking houses.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night; Erie, Harlem and Pittsburgh a fraction easier than the last printed sales:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	143⅝	143⅝	Harlem Pref.	91	92
U. S. 6s, 1881	109½	109⅝	Mich. Central	109½	111
N. Y. Central	118¾	119⅞	Mich. Southern	70⅞	72
Erie	94½	95¼	Mich. Guarant'd	116	118½
Erie Preferred	102½	103	Illinois Central	102	103½
Hudson	129	136	Pittsburgh	82½	83¾
Toledo	109	113½	Fort Wayne	65¼	67¼
Pacific Mail x d.	176	181½	Rock Island	94½	97
Harlem	79½	80¾	Northwest	29¾	30½
Canton	26¼	26½	Galena	93½	96
Cumberland	22	21¾	Reading	103½	104½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Metropolitan Bank has declared its regular half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent., *and an extra dividend of three per cent.*, payable July 6, free of Government tax. The half-yearly dividend of the Bank of America is made 4 ₩ cent., payable July 1; the Bank of the Commonwealth 4 ₩ cent., payable July 6, and the Merchants' Exchange Bank 3½ ₩ cent. payable July 1:

New-York	114	Irving	90
Merchants'	108	Metropolitan	115
Mechanics'	115	East River	98
Tradesmen's	106	Nassau	105
State of New-York	103	Shoe and Leather	106½
Commerce	102½	Corn Exchange	105½
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90	Continental	99¾
Broadway	150	St. Nicholas	97½
Ocean	94½	Marine	140
American Exchange	105½	Commonwealth	99
Chatham	100	Atlantic	75
Bank of the Republic	108	Park	134
Bank of N. America	108½	Manuf. and Merch	99
Hanover	99	New-York Ex	115

The following are the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Al. & T. H. firsts	104
N. Y. Cen. subsc'n	100	Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101½	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	80
N. Y. Central 7s, 76	114	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	41
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	120	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	94
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	85
Erie R. fifths, '88	103	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	59½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Del., L. & W. 2ds	114
Hud. R. thirds '75	118	Tol. & Wab. firsts	107
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	112½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	119	Gal. & Chic. ext	115
Mich. C. new 1sts '82	122	Chic. & R. I. firsts	112
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	123	Clev. & Tol. S.F	111
Mich. S. seconds	101	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. R. G. L. '68	104½	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	112
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	80
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, 2,878,164 19, including for Customs, $132,000; Payments, $2,539,802 70; Balance, $23,839,248 83.

The week's exports of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie,) were to the value of $2,549,152, against $2,016,380 same week last year, and $2,308,981 the corresponding week of 1861.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks at the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Decrease of Loans	$9,411
Decrease of Specie	281
Decrease of Deposits	355,129
Decrease of Circulation	24,983
Decrease of United States Notes	824,629

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 23, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 43 bbls. Ashes, 25,893 bbls. Flour, 998 bbls. and 425 bags Corn Meal, 85,098 bushels Wheat, 44,250 bushels Corn, 7,560 bushels Rye, 1,643 bushels Barley, 127,723 bushels Oats, 2,732 pkgs. Provisions, and 852 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet and nominal.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Adamantine at 18c.@22c.; Stearic at 27c.@28c.; plain Sperm at 38c.@40c.; and patent do. at 48c.@50c. ₩ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Have been in limited request at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales have been limited to-day; prices have not varied materially. We quote: Java at 36c.@37c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 31c.@33c.; Rio at 28½c.@31½c.; and St. Domingo at 27½c.@28½c. ₩ ℔. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 121,967 pkgs., including 1,457 bags, and 14,800 mats Java, 98,641 bags Rio and Santos, 3,609 bags Maracaibo, 950 bags Laguayra, 345 bags St. Domingo, and 2,174 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been moderately inquired for, including Refined Ingot at 30c.@30½c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in brisk request, at advanced prices. Middling, 60c.@61c. ₩ ℔. Sales and resales, 3,400 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been sparingly dealt in, at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair demand for shipment and home use, but at irregular quotations. Sales, since our last, 16,250 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 00; poor to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 60	@$5 00
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is unsettled; sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $6 05@$6 85 for poor to good superfine; $6 90@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 740 bbls. Extra, at $5 40@$7 70 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $4 50 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

FRUIT—A very moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, to-day, at about previous prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after at declining prices. Sales have been made of 124,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 60; Amber Western, $1 47@$1 50; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 47; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 39@$1 42½; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 39; Chicago Spring at $1 17@$1 34, ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported to-day of 105,000 bushels, at 74½c.@76c., chiefly within the range, for shipping mixed Western; 72½c.@74½c. for unsound; 78c.@80c. for White, and 76c.@78c. for Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1@$1 05, the latter an extreme rate, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 4,600 bushels. Oats continue heavy, including Canada at 75c.@77c.; Western at 76c.@78c.; State at 78c.@79c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive.

HAY—North River Bale is active and steady to-day, at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in request at 15c.@23c. ₩ ℔.

HEMP—Has been very dull at irregular prices.

IRON—Has been in limited demand and quite heavy in price.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, at essentially unaltered rates.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for desirable lots, at very full rates.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, at former prices; 150 bbls. New-Orleans were sold by auction at 30½c.@50c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but quoted very firm. Spirits Turpentine, $3 60 ₩ gallon. Resin, common to No. 1, at $31@$36 ₩ 280 ℔s. Tar, $8 50@$10 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, at our revised quotations: Crude Whale, 85c.@90c. Bleached Winter do. at $1; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Unbleached Winter do., $1 90; City Red at 65c.@67c.; do. do., Saponified, at 75c.@78c.; Linseed at $1 20@$1 21; No. 1 Lard Oil, 82½c.@87½c.; Crude Petroleum at 28c.; Refined do., chiefly for future delivery, at prices about equal to 54c.@55c., free, on the spot, ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JUNE 22.—*Sperm*—The market has been more active the past week. The sales embrace four parcels, amounting to 1,200 bbls., at 150c. ₩ gallon; 500 bbls for export. *Whale*—Has also been in more request, the transactions being for export and home consumption, and include sales of 590 bbls. South Sea at 85c. ₩ gallon, for export; and to the trade 1,085 bbls. Northern at 87c., and 100 do. at 90c. ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 22, 1863	30,344	37,588	310,300
Same time last year	21,584	62,692	583,550

Whalemen's Shipping List.]

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 124,200 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 64x64, 12½c. cash; 18,000 do. 64x64, 12½c., cash; 17,000 do. 64x64, 12½c., cash; 10,000 do. 64x64, 12¾c., cash; 25,000 do. 64x64c, 13c., cash; 9,000 do. 60x64, 12½c., cash; 8,200 do. 60x64, 12½c., cash; 2,000 do. 64x64, 12½c., cash; 2,000 do. 60x64, 13c., cash, last of the week; 30,000 do. 60x60, 12½c., cash, heavy.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $12 87½@$13, closing at $12 87½ for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 6½c.@8c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is dull and heavy at 5½c.@7½c. ₩ ℔.; sales 225 boxes. Lard is less buoyant; sales 1,600 tierces and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c., ₩ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales 275 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ₩ ℔. Cheese is inquired for, at 9c.@12½c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 320 bags East India, at equal to $8 25@$8 56¼ ₩ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, at former quotations.

SPICES—Have been in limited request, at uniform rates; 2,000 mats Cassia brought 39c.@40c. ₩ ℔.

SPELTER—Is inactive at previous prices.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, and sales have been made of 1,900 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ ℔.

TIN—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

TEAS—Have been moderately inquired for, and have been held firmly.

TALLOW—Sales 185,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@11¼c. ₩ ℔., and 12,000 ℔s. Grease at 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ ℔. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "There has been more animation to notice this week, although on Monday the market opened rather flat, and prices were nominal at 11¼c. for prime lots in hhds. This depression did not last but for a day, and on Tuesday the demand was very good for choice brands, at an advance of ⅛c., and transactions of considerable magnitude took place at 11⅜c. for lots on the spot and to arrive within a week. The market continued buoyant and firm at the latter figure until Thursday, when a reaction took place, and prices gave way as much as they had advanced two days previously, so that Prime was freely offered at 11¼c., without meeting with ready sale. During Friday and Saturday the demand was light, and prices had a downward tendency, and some large lots, in bbls. and tcs., changed hands at 10⅞c. Yesterday and to-day there was an improvement both in the demand and prices, and prime shipping parcels went off quick at 11¼c. There was also a sale of a lot of No. 2, in bbls., at 10½c. The stock of Tallow here is small, as is also the quantity in transit from other points. Good White Grease sells at 8¼c.@8½c. At the close the market may be quoted firm for Prime at 11⅛c.@11¼c., as to quality. Price this day, 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 9⅞c.; 1861, 8⅝c.; 1862, 9¼c., ₩ ℔."

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 650 bbls., at 44½c.@45c., mostly at 44¾c.@44⅞c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 50,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d.@8½d. ₩ bushel; 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s.; 275 tons Logwood, at 21s. ₩ ton. For London, 1,900 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 1½d. ₩ bbl. For Gloucester, a foreign bark, with Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter. For Cork and orders, two cargoes of Grain, at 7s. 9d. ₩ quarter. For Belfast, 20,000 bushels Grain, at 7s. ₩ quarter. For an Irish port direct, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 10d. ₩ bushel; and a small cargo of do. at 7s. 3d. ₩ quarter.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Bohemian	June 27	Quebec	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 27	New-York	Hamburg.
City of New-York	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Melbourne	July 1	New-York	London.
City of Manchester	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	June 6	Hamburgh	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Bohemian	June 11	Liverpool	Quebec.
Shannon	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.

For California.

Ocean Queen	June 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Eagle	June 30	New-York	Havana
Evening Star	June 30	New-York	Havana

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Bohemian*, close at 1 P. M., on Thursday.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Teutonia*, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close to-day at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN IRON-WARE STORE, an industrious, steady boy about 15 years old, to assist in the office and to make himself useful. Address Box No. 3,405 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A respectable boy who writes a good hand. Address R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXperienced middle aged woman, thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class new house, having twenty boarders, for the Summer, in a pleasant location, twenty miles from New-York. Address, with references, H. A., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A GERMAN OR French person, who can dress hair, and understands her duties thoroughly. City references required. None others need apply. Call at No. 18 West 27th-st.

SERVANTS WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted immediately, four experienced servants for a gentleman's family; cook to assist in washing and ironing; chambermaid to assist in washing; regular waitress and a nurse and seamstress. The highest wages to competent servants. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO MEN; ONE AS COACHMAN and gardener, and the other as coachman, to make himself generally useful; both must be thoroughly competent, and have good references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—A SOLDIER WHO HAS LOST AN arm, either right or left, to act as gatekeeper to a country place near the City. Apply to J. S. BROWN, No. 274 Canal-st., New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREENE'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st., opposite the St. Germain Hotel, six laundresses, six chambermaids, and 17 men waiters, for Newport, R. I.

PAPER-MAKERS WANTED—FOURDRINier machine tenders and rag engineers; for first-class workmen, good wages will be paid. Address H. N. MOSELY, Wilmington, Del.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A MAN BEtween 40 and 50 years of age preferred. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 3,893 Post-office, with references.

DRUGGIST SALESMAN WANTED—ACquainted with the wholesale drug business. Address Box 1,597 Post-office.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED AT NO. 1,275 Broadway, below 34th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A FARM, CONsisting of 27 acres of good land, under cultivation, with a commodious house, barn, carriage-house, and dairy-house; also, two good springs of water; also, a variety of choice fruit. It is situated on the road leading to Central Bridge, about half a mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Fordham, and the same distance from the steamboat landing on Harlem River. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises.
JOHN BUTLER, Senior.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD WITH VERY pleasant rooms can be had by applying at No 111 East 17th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in suites or singly, at No. 199 10th-st. This is a pleasant and desirable location for those whose business keeps them in the City during the Summer months.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—ONE or two suites of rooms to let, with full board. Also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—WANTED TO PURchase, a convenient, well-built private residence, either English basement or high stoop; about 20 feet front; situated below Murray Hill, and near 5th or Madison avs. Address Box No. 1,470 Post-office, with particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class Protestant girl, to go as chambermaid and assist in the fine washing, or is willing to do the housework of a small private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 69 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing and obliging; would assist with washing if required. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 339 8th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light washing or assist with the washing; has no objection to light housework. Call at No. 242 East 9th-st. Ring the upper bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 61 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 101 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman with experience, a situation to cook and do the coarse washing; wages $10; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person; understands cooking in all its various branches; references of three years in the City; would assist in washing if required. Apply at No. 331 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; the best of City references. Inquire at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a girl who has lived with her two years, and can recommend as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 East 34th-st.

AS FIRST CLASS COOK—A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman wishes a situation as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good baker; country preferred. Call or address No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl, as cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO very respectable Protestant girls desire situations in City or country; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or children's nurse; the cook has lived five years in her last place and the chambermaid three years (separate or together.) Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as dressmaker and family seamstress; or would take charge of one or two grown children. Can be seen at her present employers, where she has worked for the last four years. Call or address S. G., No. 39 10th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do the housework of a small family, or to take care of an invalid; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 158 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants washing and ironing in her own house, or go out by the day; can be well recommended. She can be seen any time at her own house, No. 353 2d-av., first floor, up stairs, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as laundress; fully understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS—A COMPETENT PERSON wants a situation as laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 48 West 34th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, who has excellent reference, a situation as nurse; will do a lady and gentleman's washing; no objection to a family who board; can do up linens in style; wages $7; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Good City references. Inquire at her present employers, No. 91 East 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as first-class seamstress, or would go as nurse and seamstress: can cut and fit dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 240 East 10th-st., Room No. 8.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT—UP-STAIRS SERVANT—Situation wanted by two sisters, with five years' references from last employer: in City or country, separate or together; one as down-stairs servant, the other for up-stairs work; would be willing to assist each other. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A PIOUS FAMILY, BY A MIDdle-aged English woman, a situation to attend on an invalid or take the charge of children out of arms; is a first-class milliner and dressmaker; has a large experience in housekeeping, and of systematic habits. Call on or address Mrs. NETLEY, at Mrs. Martyn's, No. 379 Bowery, corner of 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK IN private families; can outfit well and give good references. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., is wanting a number of competent Irish, English and Protestant servants, for the City and country, excellent cooks, washers, ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, tidy girls for housework and those lately landed.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants. Civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st and 6th-av.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, CORRESPONDENT OR COLLECTOR—An opening wanted in a mercantile house, by an active, energetic, practical business man. First-class references, and any amount of security. Address M. D. L., Box No. 730 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is temperate, willing and obliging; three years' unexceptionable City reference from last place. Address a note to M. C., Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Frenchman, a first-class coachman; lived with some of the best families in the City; the best of reference given. Call on or address J. M., at Samuel Lowry's, saddler, No. 932 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a young Englishman; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's establishment. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a man who perfectly understands driving and taking care of horses, and can come well recommended from his last place for sobriety. Address, for two days, W. K., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a young man, with first-class City references, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; also, understands vegetable and flower gardening. Address, for two days, C. F., at Smith's seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant single man, as coachman and gardener; thoroughly competent to take charge of a country place; the best of references given. Call at No. 8 Crosby-st. G. NORTH.

AS DRAFTSMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS a draftsman in some large machine establishment, by a person who is skillful; also, in all branches of mathematics. Apply to B. A., 89 West Warren-st. Brooklyn.

AS FULLER OR GIGGER.—WANTED, BY a middle-aged man, a situation in a woolen manufactory as fuller or gigger; one who understands his business, and has had near twenty years' experience; good recommendations, if required. Address Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, No. 17 Delancey-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as farmer and gardener by a single young man, who understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Call on or address M. J., at Smith's seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener; has the best of references from his last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS janitor; the best of City reference as to character. Address A. B., No. 16 Eldridge-st.

AS TIMEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN active and experienced young man, a situation as timekeeper in a manufacturing establishment, or general clerk in any mercantile business. Can give the best City reference. Address TIMEKEEPER, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady young man to work in a store, or at any other business where a man can make himself useful; has the highest reference from former employers, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUAtions; the man as coachman or gardener; wife as first-rate cook or laundress. Both understand their businesses perfectly, and have the best of City and country references. Address, for two days, L. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

A PLATE AND 50 CARDS ONLY $1.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, a Plate and 50 Cards only $1, in any style of engraved letters. Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge.
WHAITE'S, No. 743 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN A DESIRABLE BUSINESS location, within 100 feet of Broadway, the house and lease of lot No. 1 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.) Price $18,000. Premises under rent until 1st May, 1864. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.

An elegant private residence for sale on 5th-av., on the summit of Murray Hill, in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Spring's Church—a good investment. Will be sold at the low price of $32,500. For particulars inquire of S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—81 BUILDING LOTS IN DIFFERent parts of this City and Brooklyn, some adapted for stores and manufacturing purposes, and others suitable for dwellings; all offered at prices which make them desirable as an investment. Apply to GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st., under the Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OVER TWENTY LOW-PRICED brick houses and stores, at from $2,600 to $4,000 each. Also, several frame houses, one house and stable being as low price as $1,400. All situated in good locations, near the ferries, in Brooklyn.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$200, $225, $250, $300, $350, $400.—Lots for sale at Elizabethport, N. J., at the above prices, on very easy terms of payment. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York, or to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND VALUAble property No. 59 Duane-st., corner of Elm, leased for four years at an average rent of $3,250 per annum; price $23,000. This is a rare chance for investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL and eligibly situated country place, in the village of Pittsfield, Mass.; house has all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c.; two and one-quarter acres of land, tastefully laid out and under cultivation. More land adjoining can be had if desired. Possession given immediately. For full particulars apply to Dr. T. CHILDS, No. 25 Madison-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—on the mountain adjoining the residences of Dr. Marcy and Gen. McClellan, and commanding a landscape unequaled in this country; the house is of wood, filled in with brick, two stories and attic, dry cellar with cemented floor, 7½ acres of land. For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of Mr. CRARY, at the adjoining place.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARrytown and Sing Sing, 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

A NEW HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY SITuated at Clifton, Staten Island, overlooking Princess Bay, and within fifteen minutes' walk or ride of Vanderbilt's Landing; an omnibus passes to and from each boat. The house has all the modern improvements, and to a good tenant will be let cheap, if applied for at once.
R. W. CAMERON, No. 89 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, NEW-JERSEY, A desirable country seat, with 20 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation; fine garden, grapery, fruit, &c. House is spacious and convenient. Also, one or two fine building sites. Address A. M. TREADWELL, Madison, New-Jersey.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., ONE OF the most desirable places fronting on the water; a large house, with outbuildings, garden, and land attached; choice fruit; all in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES and farms, 20 to 100 acres. $3,000 to $20,000, well fruited, shaded, watered, &c.; finely located at and near Somerville, N. J., 1½ hours from City. Two for exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY IN NEWARK, N. J.—A three-story and attic stone front modern built house in 24th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 83 Nassau-st., 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF SHARON, a 2-story cottage—nine rooms, conveniently arranged, with lawn and garden, &c., also, from 1 to 20 acres of land, if desired, to suit the purchaser. Address JOHN C. STERLING, Sharon, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, AT Scarsborough, built in the best manner; grounds well laid out, with one of the best views on the Hudson. Apply to GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st., under the Bank of Commerce.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is open for the season. The above house has been enlarged to over double its former size since last year, with all the modern improvements and conveniences of a first-class house.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON the Hudson, will be opened on the 3d of July, as a first-class Summer boarding-house, for a season of ten weeks. A few rooms are still disengaged. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AND VERY DESIRABLE ACcommodations can be obtained by a few families during the months of July and August, at Morristown, N. J. The location is retired, and rural in a high degree; the grounds spacious, and the house, which is a new and elegant structure, is furnished with all the modern conveniences of gas, hydrant water of the purest quality, bathroom, &c. Address FEMALE INSTITUTE, Morristown, N. J.

WILLOW-AV. HOUSE.—A FEW FAMILIES may obtain good country board in a pleasant situation, on reasonable terms, at Cornwall, N. Y. *Reference*—Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Comptroller, New-York City; Carrol Dunham, M. D., No. 68 East 12th-st.; Theodore Tilton, editor of New-York *Independent*.
JOHN H. ATKINSON,
Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County; or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS can be obtained in a private family, on Fort Hill; location healthy, and terms moderate; plenty of vegetables on the premises. J. CAMPBELL, Fort Lee, N. J. Steamboat leaves Spring-st. dock daily at 10, 2, 4, 6 o'clock. Fare 10 cents.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR SIX GENTLEmen can be accommodated in a small family at Fort Hamilton with furnished rooms. Breakfast and tea, if required. Inquire at the house adjoining the Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LEASE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN, FOR A term of years, a handsome residence for Summer or Winter; a fine, large fruit and flower garden, with a large three-story stone house in the centre; 13 rooms, cellar and loft, all in good order, and nicely papered; handsome statuary mantels; 15 to 30 minutes from all the ferries by cars. Possession July or October, to a careful, responsible party. Annual rent $450. Location healthy and handsome. Inquire of J. S. BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York, or SANFORD, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Will be sold cheap.

$25 PER MONTH—FURNISHED, TO A small family, second floor of house No. 316 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; bath-room on floor; can have extra rooms if wanted; best of reference required.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS ON FIRST loft, also an office on first floor. A good upright tubular boiler wanted, about 6 or 8 horse power.
BAYLEY & HILL, No. 58 John-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

GOUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—The Union Dash into Fredericksburgh.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Hooker visited Washington yesterday, and after interviews with the President and Secretary of War, returned to the army. Our special correspondence from headquarters, which is to the 21st, indicates no material change in the situation of the two armies at that time.

The rebels are reported to have reoccupied Chambersburgh at 11 o'clock yesterday morning—our troops there, under Gen. Knipe, falling back to the main body, leaving cavalry pickets five miles this side of Chambersburgh. The rebels were thought to be in considerable force. The report that a party of rebels had occupied Gettysburgh is denied by the Baltimore *American* of yesterday, on the authority of a gentleman who left the town on Monday morning. A marauding party has been within ten miles of the place, and that is the nearest approach. The rebel force in Frederick, Md., were driven out on Monday afternoon by a party of our cavalry.

A dispatch from our special correspondent at Harrisburgh states that the rebels reoccupied Chambersburgh at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and Capt. Boyd, commanding our scouts, telegraphed last evening that they were slowly and cautiously moving toward Harrisburgh. Last night they were at Scotland, six miles this side of Chambersburgh.

Great excitement is reported as existing in Pittsburgh, Penn., in anticipation of a descent of the rebels. They were yesterday said to be at Uniontown, only forty miles distant. Business was entirely suspended, and the citizens were making extensive preparations for the proper reception of the enemy.

Official details of the capture of the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*, or ram *Fingal*, have been received. She came down on the morning of the 17th inst. into Warsaw Sound, by way of Wilmington River, accompanied by two wooden steamers loaded with spectators. The *Weehawken*, commanded by Capt. Rodgers, at once engaged her, and fired in all but five shots, three of which took effect, penetrating her armor and killing or wounding the crews of two guns. Two of her three pilots were also wounded, the top of her pilot-house being shot away. She then grounded, after having fired six shots, and immediately afterward surrendered. Her armament consists of two 7-inch and two 6-inch Brooks guns, rifled, and her officers and crew numbered 165. She had on board instruments and stores for a regular cruise.

The pirate *Tacony* is reported to have burnt three ships and six schooners in one day, in lat. 41° 03′, lon. 69° 15′. Their crews and passengers are on their way to this City on board the schooner *Florence*, also captured by the *Tacony*, but bonded.

Capt. Bayley, of the schooner *Amelia*, which arrived at Newburyport, Mass., on June 20, states that it was reported at Mayaguez on June 3, that the *Alabama* was in St. Croix on May 30, blockaded by the United States steamship *Alabama* and another vessel of war. The statement is barely possible, but not probable.

Col. Carter, we learn from rebel authority, is on another raid into East Tennessee. The Chattanooga *Rebel* announces that he has penetrated to Lenor's Station with 3,000 cavalry, destroyed the factory of Lenor Brothers there, with other buildings, and torn up the East Tennessee Railroad track for a considerable distance.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe two days later, by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamships *Canada* and *City of Cork*. The news is to the 14th inst. President Lincoln, through Minister Adams, had returned his warm thanks to the Liverpool Emancipation Society for their friendly address. News of the capture of Puebla by the French had reached England, and was received with satisfaction on 'Change in London. Mexican bonds advanced 2¼@3½ ℘ cent. Parliamentary proceedings were without importance. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia had congratulated the French Emperor on the capture of Puebla. Reports were current in Paris on the 12th that the orders for sending reinforcements to Mexico had been countermanded, but the reports were subsequently denied. The Polish revolutionists had destroyed all the telegraph lines leading out of Warsaw. It was reported that the notes of the three Powers to Russia regarding Poland would be dispatched to St. Petersburgh on the 13th. In the Liverpool market Cotton was firm, but unchanged. Breadstuffs were dull, but steady, and Provisions flat. Consols were quoted at 92@92½.

GENERAL NEWS.

About 10½ o'clock yesterday forenoon an explosion of saltpetre occurred at No. 25 John-street, near Nassau, whereby several persons were seriously injured, and a large amount of property was destroyed. Mr. Peckham, proprietor of the premises where the accident occurred, is not expected to recover from the effect of the burns he received. An investigation as to the cause of the explosion will be made to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Mr. Purdy called attention to the fact that the *Herald* and *Tribune* were publishing the proceedings of the Board, and wished to know if the publication was made on the order of the Clerk. Mr. Stewart replied that, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the communication from the Mayor and Comptroller, giving notice of their selection of the *Herald* and *Tribune* to publish all advertisements of the City and County, he had addressed a note to Mr. Joseph B. Young, the Clerk, who is absent with the Seventh regiment, asking him if he was responsible for the publication mentioned. Mr. Young's reply was presented. He had not authorized the publication, and had refused to furnish copies of the minutes to the *Herald* and *Tribune*, because the Board had not directed him to furnish them. Mr. Davis remarked that the papers could publish whatever they saw fit, but getting their pay was another matter. In this case, they took the risk of getting it. Mr. Blunt said the whole question now raised would be decided on the bills, which, of course, would be rejected, if the proceedings had been published without the authority of the Board. The claimants could then go to the Courts and recover, if their authority was sufficient. Mr. Young's letter was received and ordered to be entered upon the minutes. A petition from the new Court-house workmen for their pay led to some discussion, and developed the fact that the warrants to pay them are held by the Mayor, who refuses to sign them. A resolution to refer the subject was lost, the Board being without a quorum. Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on next Tuesday.

The Stock market was strongly upward yesterday, on the easier supply of Money to the Brokers and the increase of speculative orders. The Share list advanced from 1½ to 2 ℘ cent., and in some instances 5@7 ℘ cent. Government Stock of 1882 was taken to the extent of $1,721,150 at par, and there was a good demand for the 6 ℘ cents of 1881 at 109⅞ ℘ cent. Gold steady at 143⅞; Exchange 156 ℘ cent. on London.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, and prices tended downward. Provisions and Whisky were in moderate demand. Sugars and Tallow were in more request. Cotton was brisker and dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Leather, Petroleum and Fire Crackers. The semi-weekly auction sale of Boots and Shoes was well attended, and desirable styles of stock were readily purchased, mainly by local dealers, at full rates. The freight engagements were fair. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alteration.

The Live Stock Markets are supplied this week with 4,537 beeves, 140 milch cows, 1,168 calves, 9,503 sheep and lambs, and 11,437 hogs. Calves and sheep are in excess of last week's receipts, and the supply of cattle and hogs about the same. The weather being cooler, all kinds of meats are in good request. Beeves have sold readily at about last week's rates, or a shade lower. Some prime animals brought 12c.@12½c. ℘ ℔. for the net weight of the carcass, but most of the stock sold at 10c.@11½c., the average being 10¾c. @11c., and all were sold.... Sheep and lambs are abundant, and ½c. ℘ ℔. lower. Good fat sheep are worth 5¼c.@5½c. ℘ ℔. Lambs are bringing about 10c. on an average.... Live hogs are in good demand, and are selling ½c. higher than last week. Good fat corn-fed hogs readily bring 5¼c. @5½c. ℘ ℔., live weight, and still-fed hogs 5c.@5¼c. ℘ ℔. All kinds are taken as soon as they arrive.

Lee's Plans.

The position of the army of the rebel Gen. Lee seems gradually to be developing. All accounts, for two days past, concur in placing it in the Shenandoah Valley. The corps of Gen. Ewell was sent ahead to clear the way, which it did very completely—in two days driving Milroy from Winchester, seizing that place and all its outposts, and sending the remnant of Milroy's forces to the north side of the Potomac. From the capture of Winchester, ten days ago, to the present time, the rebels have nowhere been seen in force. Jenkins' cavalry brigade invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and have been busy for near a fortnight in gathering and taking away all the horses they could find. Gen. Pleasanton has had several severe and brilliant engagements with Stuart's cavalry east of the Blue Ridge, the victory each time resting with the Union standards. Gen. Kelley has met a portion of the rebels marauding in and near Cumberland, Md., and has driven them back eastwardly. But, excepting in these three directions—near the Gaps in the Blue Ridge, at Hagerstown and Chambersburgh, and at Cumberland—there has been no contact with the enemy to show his numbers or the direction of his movement.

Ewell, it has been averred, has remained in and around Winchester; and there, it is now believed, are gathering the other corps of Lee's army, commanded by Longstreet and Hill. This seems to be settled at Washington as the real rebel position. What is to be the next move in the game of war, supposing Lee's whole force to be massed in the Shenandoah Valley, is the problem that absorbs the attention, not only of Gen. Hooker, but of every citizen in the North who has anything of interest or feeling at stake in the contest.

There are three theories as to Lee's intentions, much canvassed, and each has its confident supporters. One is that Lee, as soon as his whole army is well in hand, and an additional mounted infantry force prepared—for which he has about 5,000 fresh horses, 1,000 taken from Milroy, and 4,000 drawn out of Pennsylvania—will move across the Potomac and make a bold dash for the railroad communications between Baltimore and Washington, *making no attack on either city*, but prepared to take any advantage of a secession outbreak in Baltimore, or a severe panic in Washington. If he is moved against by Hooker, he will give him battle with entire confidence that he is strong enough to cope with him successfully in the field. If he defeats Hooker, of course he will be master of the situation, and the fall of Washington and Baltimore may speedily ensue.

Another theory is that Lee means to hold all the Gaps in the Blue Ridge, from Culpepper to Harper's Ferry, so as to prevent any attack upon his rear, throw the bulk of his army across the Potomac, and hold in like manner the passes in the continuous range of hills running north into Pennsylvania, and *behind this screen devote himself to a foraging and pillaging campaign in the heart of Pennsylvania.*

A third theory is that all the demonstrations in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, are only blinds, by which Lee intends to confuse the North and hold Hooker in check, while he is rapidly moving the bulk of his army westward by the Cumberland Road across the mountains, designing to seize Pittsburgh or Wheeling, or perhaps both cities. Thence he is to move into the Valley of the Ohio, and compel Rosecrans to fall back out of Tennessee, when Bragg is to reoccupy that State, and march into Kentucky. This last is a complicated and most stupendous scheme, but it is seriously believed in by certain persons at Washington, though not by our military authorities. It is obviously absurd in this, that it would throw all the great rebel armies into the West in the midst of a population intensely hostile, with no great strategetic points to seize, no vast depots of supplies to appropriate, and no armies at hand to destroy. At the same time, it would leave all Virginia and all the Atlantic Seaboard States defenceless, and nothing could prevent Gen. Hooker from capturing Richmond, Petersburgh, Raleigh, Lynchburgh, and marching clear through to the rear of Charleston and Savannah, utterly annihilating railroads, workshops and magazines, and destroying the last vestige of a Confederate Government. Lee is not going to the West. His destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, shows that he does not wish to travel that road nor to be attacked by forces brought over it from the West. His demonstrations toward Pittsburgh are not for attack but for confusion and pillage, to get horses, and to cripple, if it may be done, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at some weak point—a tunnel or a bridge.

The choice lies, then, between the other two theories—that of a movement upon the railroad between Baltimore and Washington; or a closing of the doors of the Blue Ridge Mountains, while a permanent invasion and spoliation of Pennsylvania is carried on behind the curtain. We shall not speculate on the relative probability of the correctness of these theories, but turn them over to the public to digest with the aid of the new lights each hour's news will afford.

The Transformation of Parties—The Controlling Issue.

The unanimity and enthusiasm with which the nomination of John Brough is hailed by all the true war men of Ohio—Republicans as well as Democrats—is a grand token of the completeness with which all the old party questions are becoming merged in the one vital issue between war and peace. No man was more thoroughly identified with the Democratic party than this former Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic organ of the Northwest; and to this day he has renounced none of his old party principles. In a speech delivered before a popular convention in Marietta, a week previous to his nomination, he defined his position as follows:

> "It is scarcely necessary for me to tell this vast audience that, from the days of my boyhood up to this hour, I have been ranked with that political party known as 'The Democracy,' and that, from my entrance into it until now, *I have never wavered in its support or been false to it.* I am in party distinctions, and in all things pertaining to the general policy of the country, *a Democrat to-day, as I have ever been and as I hope to remain.* But in a crisis of this kind, it is a principle of my Democracy, *that the first great duty every man owes is to his country.* And although there is a President in the chair to whom I have ever been politically opposed, and for whom I did not vote, yet *I recognize him not as the head of a political party, but as the head of the Government.* And, as a good soldier who is fighting in the ranks, it is my duty to obey him as Commander-in-Chief, without halting to ask questions in regard to this great contest."

He thus emphatically declared his continued attachment to his party, but would not allow that attachment to draw him from his still higher duty to his country. The first obligation he recognized was to the Government, and to the war, by which alone the Government could be preserved. It was on that principle that he was directly afterward nominated by the Union Convention to be Governor of the State, and is now zealously supported by men of all parties who believe in prosecuting the war. He, a War Democrat, is pitted against Vallandigham, the Peace Democrat; and thus the issue between war and peace is made as clean and as square as possible.

This sacrifice of the old party hostilities to one common devotion to the country has a positive moral sublimity. In no other State out of New-England was there so vehement and powerful an Anti-Slavery element as in Ohio. For a score of years, it contended for the political control of the State with a spirit uncompromising and indomitable. Nowhere did it meet a more untiring and implacable foe than this same John Brough. Year after year it was on both sides a fight of the intensest earnestness. The blows, on the one hand, came from a supreme determination that the Slave Power should be checked; on the other, from a supreme concern lest sectional variance would destroy the Union. But we now not only see these mutual enemies reconciled, but we see the universal body of the Anti-Slavery men of Ohio enthusiastically rallying to raise John Brough to the very highest office of the State. They do this, not because they have abated a tittle of their old hatred of Slavery. It is more than ever their abomination. But it is no longer their first thought. The rescuing of the nation from the rebellion that is striking at its life, is now their prime concern, and they eagerly march with all who have the same spirit. They do not hesitate to make a leader of him who was once their fiercest antagonist. There could be no finer display of patriotic magnanimity.

But true war men of all parties all through the land are fast coming up to this high mark of duty. The attempt to magnify minor questions so as to distract the public mind from the colossal issue of the day, is failing utterly. The Submissionists themselves feel its futility; and, notwithstanding the manifest fact that the great majority of the people are now against them, they resolutely force the opponents of the Administration to accept platforms and tickets of their dictation. They have already obtained the entire mastery of the old Democratic organization, so far as that organization still exists. The nomination of Vallandigham in Ohio, and of Woodward in Pennsylvania, the late Democratic Peace Convention in this City, and the yet greater gathering of Peace Democrats in Springfield, Ill., are conclusive proofs of this. Undoubtedly, there are great numbers of genuine war men who still cling to the Democratic organization. They do it from the force of old partiality, and because they have not yet learned to rate the subordinate issues of the day at their real consequence. Last year they consistently enough went to the polls on these subordinate issues, for there was really no other practical issue. All the people were for the war. There was no peace policy, no peace party, no peace candidate. Vague ideas of peace floated in the brains of a few men, but never took shape as a public question. But they have done so since in the most decided manner possible. They have become not only a public question, but the vital issue of the day. We say the vital issue; for, the question between war and peace necessarily involves the unity or the division of the nation, while the questions of *habeas corpus*, and of confiscation, and of emancipation, and all the others, were uniformly treated as mere questions of *war policy*. Last year the matter in dispute was, *how the war should be conducted*. This year, *whether the war shall be conducted at all.* The one is a mere question of mode, the other of existence; and the one is of infinitely more moment than the other. It by no means follows that because a Democrat might, in justice to his own convictions, vote last year against a particular war policy, he can this year justly vote against the war altogether. He might then, as a War Democrat, adhere with perfect consistency to his party organization; but he cannot do it now, when that organization is controlled by men who are against the war. The act would stultify him. It would sacrifice the primary to the secondary, the essential to the incidental.

This matter will be made clear enough long before the elections occur. The great Union War party will daily grow in strength by accessions from the old Democrats, repelled from their party by the peace influences which now dominate it. The great necessity of the day has been to get this issue between war and peace sharply defined, and a clear committal to one side or the other unavoidable. Thanks to the bolder spirits of the Democratic party—both those for war and those for peace—this is fast being secured. The result, we are sure, will strengthen the Government greatly.

Richmond.

We have had no news whatever of operations by our forces on the James Peninsula for the last ten days—or since Lee and his army struck out for the North. It was supposed that the movement of the main rebel army furnished an opportunity for our pretty heavy bodies of troops south of Richmond to advance against that city. The public have no information of the number of rebel troops retained at and near the rebel Capital for its defence. It may be considered sure that Jeff. Davis would retain what he considered a sufficient force for his own protection. The defensive works around Richmond, by every line of approach, are known to be very strong—as strong as they can be made of the kind. We need expect no weak spots in the defences of Richmond. It is the most important position in the Confederacy. It was believed that the rear defences of Vicksburgh were of no account, and that Grant would soon level them or surmount them. A test of the matter has proved that this was a mistaken belief. We may be sure that Richmond is no weaker than Vicksburgh. It has been the rebel capital for two years, and, as we have made efforts to approach it in every direction, there is no doubt it has been fortified in every direction. If so, it might be thought, with the case of Vicksburgh before the rebels and before us, that it would not require a very powerful garrison to hold the works against a vastly superior force. The defenders of Vicksburgh do not probably number over 15,000, while Grant's army numbers four times as many, yet they have kept Grant at bay for over five weeks. Fifteen or twenty thousand, perhaps, could do as much for Richmond. And we need not doubt that Jeff. Davis has that number, or twice that number, of conscript defenders within call.

Notwithstanding all this, we believe that Richmond is being looked after. Our army near there is not idle; and if there be any means of reducing rapidly the rebel works, or breaching them, we have no doubt it will be tried before Gen. Lee has a chance to try his skill against Washington.

The Six Months' Volunteers Liable to Conscription.

It is published in Illinois that Secretary Stanton has telegraphed to Gov. Yates to know how many men can be called out in that State for temporary service, in case Illinois shall be invaded. It has been published that the Governor of Indiana had issued a call for 20,000 volunteers for six months' service—but this has been specifically denied in a dispatch from Indianapolis. It is much to be hoped that the statement in each case is unfounded, and that the military strength of these two great fighting States will not be impaired by the organization of six months' troops. Under the excitement and pressure of the actual invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the War Department has called for 120,000 six months' men from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia. Secretary Stanton has since informed Gov. Curtin that the troops under this call will probably not be wanted for over thirty days, and at all events shall be discharged "as soon as the emergency is past." This is very indefinite language, and well calculated to breed discontent in certain contingencies. For instance, when will "the emergency be over?" When the rebels are driven out of Pennsylvania, or when they are South of the Potomac again? A Pennsylvania volunteer, enlisting to protect his State, will not wish to march beyond his State line, and will feel that the emergency is past when the rebels are back in Maryland and retreating.

But the chief mischief to be feared from the enlistment of men for six months, shortened by semi-official verbal promises to thirty days, is that the troops so enlisting, and the people, have the idea very generally that such enlistment exempts the volunteers from the Conscription. A number of Western papers are denouncing the President and Secretary of War for the call on the Eastern States for "six months' men," while the Conscription on the Western States will be for three years or the war. The Government is severely condemned for what is called favoritism, in letting off citizens of certain States with six months' service in lieu of the Conscription.

The six months' enlistment under the proclamation, we think, can have no such effect to relieve from the Conscription, as the Western writers suppose. The President can grant no exemptions or advantages to any portion of the States. The Conscription was intended to bear, and must bear equally on all. All that the President promises in his proclamation calling for six months' volunteers is, that "each State will be credited under the enrollment for the *militia service rendered* under this Proclamation." Not the *number of volunteers* will be credited, but the *duration of service*. And the sum of service of 50,000 men called out in Pennsylvania, if they serve for only thirty days each, will but be equal to the service of 1,400 men conscripted for three years or the war. And this latter number only will be the sum Pennsylvania can, in such case, be credited for. The individual volunteer for six months will be liable to draft just as much as before, but he will be entitled to his discharge by just so much sooner than those regularly drafted, as the length of time he may have served in his temporary or six months' enlistment.

The Crisis of the War.

At no time since the war began has work been put in more vigorously by both sides, than during the past two weeks. Everywhere the utmost activity prevails, the greatest enterprises are planned, and the most determined efforts to achieve grand results are making. Grant is pounding Vicksburgh into submission. Banks is doing a like work for Port Hudson. Bragg is feeling his way to the flanks of Rosecrans. And Lee is bursting his way into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gen. Carter is spreading terror among rebels by another highly successful raid in East Tennessee. The rebels return the compliment by sending Morgan toward Kentucky, and pushing 1,000 rebels into Indiana. Gens. Marmaduke and Price are drawing their forces closely around Helena. And our iron-clads are shutting up, effectually at last, the harbors of Charleston and Savannah. Wherever we look on all the field of war there is visible sign that each side is straining every nerve for decisive action. We can hardly resist the conclusion that the next two weeks will prove the most thrillingly eventful of the whole war, and go far toward furnishing the solution of a strife, the most gigantic that ever shook the world.

Reinvasion of Pennsylvania.

The rebels are reported to have reoccupied Chambersburgh, Penn., yesterday. After its evacuation, two or three regiments were sent forward from Harrisburgh to hold it, but these troops seem to have retired when they heard the rebels were returning, and to have made no opposition whatever. Whether it was because they had no artillery, or no competent officers, or knew positively that they were too weak in numbers to resist the rebel forces, does not yet appear. It was stated yesterday that a Gen. Somebody had "commenced fortifying Chambersburgh," and that Gen. Couch had "ordered it to be held;" but the programme was suddenly changed on the news of another rebel advance. There was a very large amount of Government hay left untouched at Chambersburgh when the rebels left it, the other day. It will probably be disposed of now. We hope the abandonment of the place, in the present case, will not turn out as discreditable as much of the running away on the occasion of the rebels' first approach.

The City of Pittsburgh is greatly excited over the fact that rebels have appeared at Uniontown, 40 miles east of that city. Why should there be such unmanly apprehensions? Who knows how *many* rebels were seen at Uniontown? But suppose 1,000 or 10,000 were seen there, why should Pittsburgh fear? It is a city of over fifty thousand inhabitants; its fortifications are completed, and if they are stoutly defended Lee's entire rebel army could not take Pittsburgh. After the experience of the first "scare" Pennsylvania should learn to count her invaders before going into violent excitement.

STRATEGY—EMIL SCHALK.

What is Strategy?—The Plan for the Rebels Sketched by Schalk—How the Rebels Practiced upon it, and How they did not Succeed—The Position and Coming Events.

The Beeches, Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

Strategy and novel writing afford the most unlimited play to the imagination. Both deal in imaginary scenes. One peoples the world with imaginary people, who act just as the author chooses, and the other takes up the map of a country and marches armies over it, and fights battles to suit his own fancy. I used to play chess, and I think my fellow chess-players will readily understand how very easy it is to form a magnificent and entirely successful plan of operations, provided the pieces are moved right, and how perfectly sure your opponent is to interrupt these operations, and how nearly certain you are not to move the pieces right. In fine, whenever we deal with other minds, and whenever we deal with that indefinable element, the human will, we soon find that no certain calculation of future events can be made. And yet strategists talk of how armies should be moved, battles fought, and Generals act, as if they were the mere numerals of the multiplication table, which could be made with certainty to produce exact results. Strategy, as set forth in military writings, is simply the imagination roaming over the map of a country, and putting its armies and fortifications where it pleases. There is something just and true in strategy, but that something is no more than what strong common sense, judging from a certain amount of information, will teach any educated man. There *is* an art of war which is an art including almost all other arts. But the *art* is distinct from strategy, generalship or philosophy. Strategy, as set forth in books, is an imaginary process. We have a most amusing example of it in a book recently published by a Mr. Emil Schalk. Not having the book, I can only comment on an extract which sketches a most brilliant campaign of the rebels, formed on the supposition that all our plans are wrong, and by consequence the rebels have only to carry out a proper strategy to defeat us, annihilate our armies, march into Washington, and, like the bull in a china-shop, go into a general business of smashing. It requires an immense amount of strategy to do all this with an inferior force and inferior resources, as the rebels found to their cost in the Summer and Autumn of 1862. But Mr. Schalk is equal to the task,—and what is more excellent, the rebels have actually adopted his plan. Events prove this, and it is, therefore, a matter of great interest to see how they succeed. Having demonstrated that our armies were acting to no purpose round the circumference of a circle, and would never do anything, the imaginative Schalk proceeds to give us a fancy sketch of what the rebels could do. Let us see how it is to be done, and how far the rebels have carried out the strategy. Schalk says they must quit all inferior points, concentrate great armies on two or three points, and beat the Union armies in detail. He says:

> "In the East the Union army at Newbern, and in the West the Union army at Murfreesboro, are excellently posted for the rebels to open the campaign by two decisive blows. The army at Newbern especially ought to be attacked: first, because it is a large detachment greatly exposed; and secondly, because it threatens continually one of the principal lines of communication of the South between the East and West."

Well, the rebels took the hint and proceeded to Newbern with all the forces they could collect. It is to be done thus:

> "The Union army at Newbern we have supposed to be fifty thousand men strong. The concentration of Confederate forces to destroy them might be conducted in the following way: Already near Newbern, 5,000 men; from Savannah, 10,000 men; from Charleston, 10,000 men; from Richmond, 15,000 men; from army of Virginia, 33,000 men; from Blackwater, 3,000 men; from Petersburgh, 4,000 men. Total, 80,000 men."

They had back of Newbern, to Petersburgh, full 15,000, and they detached Longstreet's corps from Lee's army and concentrated along the Blackwater, and from thence to Little Washington, where they besieged Foster. From Charleston and Savannah they could detach no considerable body, because those places were in danger of instant attack. They did all they could, and the result was, a severe repulse at every point. In the meantime Hooker crosses the Rappahannock, Longstreet precipitately returns, the battle of Chancellorsville is fought, and the rebels have put *hors du combat* some 15,000 men, or a number nearly equal to the number originally detached against Newbern. Now you may call Hooker's operations just what you please, victory or defeat, but when you put it into the entire plan of operations, *it was a successful movement*, because it told on other parts of the campaign. You will see this clearly as I proceed, for we now *know* (it is not guesswork) that the rebels, acting on Schalk's advice, had really planned a grand scheme of offensive movements. He next says:

> "The campaign in Tennessee, as the next in importance, they would conduct almost simultaneously with that against Newbern; and this is possible in the present case; first, because the Union armies of Newbern and Murfreesboro' are not large; and secondly, because the army sent to Goldsboro is not far from the decisive point, which we will suppose to be Richmond, and might be back there before a Union army could reach it.
>
> The movements against Murfreesboro might be combined in the following way: Army at Tullahoma, 50,000 men; from the army of Virginia, 27,000 men; from the army of Vicksburgh, 25,000 men; from the army of Mobile, 5,000 men; from different detachments, etc., 10,000 men. Total, 117,000 men."

This is one of the most extraordinary paragraphs to be put forth by an intelligent man I ever read. How Mr. Schalk happens to know that Rosecrans army is a small one; how he supposes the rebels are going to march a large corps from Vicksburgh and Mobile; and, above all, what he was to do with Grant's army, are things incomprehensible to me. It is enough to say, that if he had every man he has here called for, they would be crushed by the united armies of Grant and Rosecrans. They are trying a combination now behind Vicksburgh. But, if Bragg ever moves any considerable body from where he is, Rosecrans will take all the region of Tennessee and Northern Georgia, sweeping everything before him. Mr. Schalk made two fatal mistakes in his plan of strategy. 1. In ignoring the Mississippi, which is of more military importance than all the lines he has named; 2. In calling upon the rebels for a skill and forces which they do not possess. There has been no time in which either Grant or Rosecrans, were not willing to be attacked with any forces the rebels can bring. That is the best thing which can happen to us; for that would enable us to bring the skill and valor of the Western armies to bear upon them, with destructive and invincible force. What sort of stand did the great rebel Gen. Johnston, with Pemberton and Loring, make against Grant? They were outgeneraled and outfought in a two weeks' campaign, which has scarcely a parallel, and which is not laid down in Schalk's strategy. Vicksburgh has, like Gibraltar, great natural defences; and is defended with great skill and courage.

A Veteran Observer.

The Missouri State Convention.

Jefferson City, Tuesday, June 23.

In the Convention, to-day, Gov. Gamble, Chairman of the Committee on Emancipation, presented the following ordinance from the majority of the Committee:

First—That the first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of third article of the Constitution, be abrogated.

Second—That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1876, and that all slaves within this State on that day be hereby declared free.

Third—That slaves hereafter brought into the State, not now belonging to citizens of the State, shall thereupon be free.

Fourth—That all slaves, removed by the consent of their owners to any seceded State after the passage of the ordinance of secession and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

Fifth—The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

A minority report was also submitted, abrogating some clauses of the Constitution, as about declaring Slavery abolished on the first day of January, 1864, provided they and their issue be apprenticed to their former owner until the 4th of July, 1876; requiring the Legislature to pass laws regulating the relation between said apprentices and their masters, to secure them humane treatment, necessary education, and providing against importation or emigration of any negro or mulatto in the State. No further assessment of slave property shall be collected, nor shall the right to the services of apprentices be subject to taxation. Provision is also made to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people at the next August election.

The report was made the special order for to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

The Convention then took up Mr. Drake's resolution, and Mr. Foster's substitute, providing for the election of State officers by the people. Mr. Comings moved to amend Mr. Foster's substitute by requesting Gov. Gamble to return his resignation, and continue to discharge the duties of Governor of the State till the first Monday of November, 1864, which, after much discussion, passed—47 to 34.

The motion to lay the whole matter on the table was lost, 34 ayes, 46 noes. The motion to strike out 1864 and insert 1863 was lost, ayes 34, noes 47.

Mr. Coming's substitute was then adopted, ayes 57, noes 29. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

Harrisburgh, Tuesday, June 23.

The meeting of the Republican State Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 1st of July, will probably be postponed. The condition of affairs at the present time would warrant such a course. Gen. Grant declines to grant furloughs to the delegates now in service in his Department.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Monday, June 22.

The ship *Boanerges* brings 500 Chinese passengers from Hong Kong.

Sailed ships *Belvidere* for Manilla, and *Monsoon* for Puget Sound.

The receipts of treasure since the 13th inst. amount to $1,800,000.

The money market is easy.

Exchange on Atlantic cities is unchanged.

On steamer day, our companies will charge 15 per cent. as the war risk on goods in transit *via* Cape Horn.

Business is generally quiet.

Mining stocks are advancing rapidly. Gould & Curry's silver mine commands $6,000 per foot; Savage's mine, $4,000, and the copper mine, $2,400.

The British steamer *Fusi Yama*, 900 tons, has arrived from Yarmouth, and proceeds hence to Hong Kong.

The British steamer *Robert Low*, from San Francisco, arrived at Hong Kong April 17, and would return on the 24th.

Arrived, ships *Kit Carson*, Crowell, from Boston Feb. 15; *Boanerges*, (British,) Dunn, 58 days from Hong Kong.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 23.

Jay Cooke, the Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $600,000 Five-Twenties Monday, and $814,000 to-day. These sales are made in the face of rumored and actual rebel movements. Although the amounts have fallen off, the number of subscribers is still very large, showing a laudable earnestness on the part of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, as well as confidence in its accomplishment. The bonds are being delivered to May 29, inclusive.

THE IRON-CLAD BATTLE.

Particulars of the Capture of the Atlanta, or Fingal.

Only One of the Monitors--the Weehawken--Engaged.

Six Shots Fired by the Atlanta and Five by the Weehawken.

The Atlantas Armor Penetrated—No Damage Done to the Monitor.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

The following dispatches were received to-day: *Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:*

[DISPATCH NO. 316.]

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., June 17, 1863.

SIR: Having reason to believe the *Atlanta* and other rebel iron-clads at Savannah, were about attempting to enter Warsaw Sound by Wilmington River, for the purpose of attacking the blockading vessels there, and in the sounds further south, I dispatched, some days ago, the *Weehawken*, Capt. JOHN ROGERS, from this port, and the *Nahant*, Commander J. DOWNES, from North Edisto to Warsaw, where the *Cimarone*, Commander DRAKE, was maintaining the inside blockade. I have the satisfaction to report to the Department this morning that the *Atlanta* came down by Wilmington River into Warsaw Sound, and was captured. This information has just been received in a telegram from Fort Pulaski, sent by Capt. JOHN ROGERS. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Rear-Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

[DISPATCH NO. 317.]

FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., June 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that, since mailing my dispatch No. 316, I have received further details of the capture of the *Atlanta*, sent, through the kindness of Col. BARTON, by telegraph from Fort Pulaski. The *Atlanta*, Capt. WM. WEBB, came down this morning *via* Wilmington River to attack our vessels in Warsaw Sound, accompanied by two wooden steamers filled, it is said, with persons as spectators. The *Weehawken*, Capt. JOHN RODGERS, at once engaged her, firing in all five shots, three of which took effect, penetrating her armor and killing or wounding the crews of two guns. Two or three of the pilots were also badly wounded, and the pilot-house broken up, whereupon the vessel grounded, and immediately after surrendered. The armament of the *Atlanta* was two 7-inch and two 6-inch guns. She is but slightly injured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—The officers and crew of the *Atlanta* numbered 165 persons. S. F. D.

DISPATCH FROM REAR-ADMIRAL LEE.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, June 22, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Your telegram just received. Admiral DUPONT sent the *Weehawken*, Capt. JOHN RODGERS, and *Nahant* down to Warsaw Sound, to look out for the *Atlanta*. June 17, at 6 A. M., the *Atlanta* came down, accompanied by two gunboats. The engagement was exclusively between the *Weehawken* and *Atlanta*. The latter mounted four of the Brook rifles—two of 7-inch on the bow and stern pivots, and two of 6-inch on each end. She could fight two of the former and one of the latter on a side. RODGERS engaged the rebel at close quarters. The first 15-inch shot, fired by himself, took off the top of the *Atlanta's* pilot-house, and wounded two of her three pilots. Another 15-inch shot struck half-way up her roof, iron-plated, four inches thick, killing one and wounding seventeen men. Eleven shots were fired in all—five by the *Weehawken* and six by the *Atlanta*. The latter got aground and surrendered. The fight was short; the victory signal. The *Weehawken* sustained no injury of any sort. The *Atlanta* steers well, and made six knots an hour against a head-sea going to Port Royal. She was completely provided with instruments and stores for a regular cruise. She had a ram, a saw, and a torpedo on her bow. Ex-Lieut. W. A. WEBB commanded her. Her complement was 165 souls. The *Atlanta* is said to have come down confident of capturing the Monitors easily, and her consorts, filled with spectators, were prepared to tow them to Savannah. She will soon be ready for service under the Flag of the Union.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral.

CAPT. RODGERS' ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS circumstantially relates the proceedings attending the capture of the *Atlanta*. On examination it was found the enemy had been struck four times; first, on the inclined side by a 15-inch coned shot, which, although fired at an angle of 50 degrees with her keel, broke in the armor and wood backing, strewing the deck with splinters, prostrating about forty men by the concussion, and wounding several by broken pieces of armor and splinters. One man has since died. The second shot (11-inch solid) struck the edge of the overhanging knuckle, doing no damage except breaking a plate or two. The third shot (15-inch coned) struck the top of the pilot-house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth shot (supposed to be an 11-inch) struck a port stopper in the centre, breaking it in two and shattering it very much, driving many fragments in through the port.

There were on board at the time of the capture, as per muster roll, twenty-one officers and one hundred and twenty-four men, including twenty-eight marines. The captured rebel officers told Capt. RODGERS that they thought the speed of the *Atlanta* would be found to reach ten knots. They believed her to be the strongest iron-clad in the Confederacy, and confidently anticipated taking both the *Nahant* and the *Weehawken*.

The behavior of the officers and crew was admirable.

The following, among her officers, are late of the United States Navy: WILLIAM A. WEBB, Commander; J. W. ALEXANDER, First Lieutenant; ALFONZO BARBER, Second Lieutenant; A. L. FREEMAN, Surgeon; G. H. JONSON, First Assistant Engineer.

Admiral DUPONT in his dispatch says the *Fingal*, in a dense fog, ran the blockade of Savannah in a few days after the Port Royal forts were taken in November, 1861. She has been closely watched ever since, and, as in the case of the *Nashville*, the long and ceaseless vigilance of his officers have been rewarded.

The *Atlanta* is now at Port Royal under the American flag, having unaided steamed into the harbor from Warsaw. Commander DOWNES, with his usual gallantry, the Admiral says, moved with the *Nahant* as rapidly as possible toward the enemy, reserving his fire until he could get into close action, but lost the opportunity, from the brief nature of the engagement, of using his battery. Admiral DUPONT says he has been told that the rebel Government considered the *Atlanta* as the most efficient of their iron-clads.

SOME DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

From the Port Royal New South.

We take great pleasure in announcing this week the capture, in Wassaw Sound, of the celebrated rebel ram *Atlanta*, better known to many of our readers as the *Fingal*, concerning which the rebels have been a long time boasting, and about which some of our people have had considerable fears. The *Fingal* was an English steamer, and was cut down, iron-clad and converted into a very formidable ram, by the rebels, at Savannah, where some two years were spent in making of her a terror to the Federal fleets. She was completed last Winter, and has since shown herself many times, in sight of Fort Pulaski, and elsewhere. Some of her men had a mania for desertion, and frequent arrivals to our side, with other sources of information, have kept us pretty well posted as to her movements. Rear-Admiral DUPONT has for a long time had his eye on her, and of late been well informed about her. Some ten or twelve days since, he dispatched two of our Monitors—the *Weehawken*, Capt. JOHN ROGERS, and the *Nahant*, Commander DOWNES—to Wassaw Sound, to look out for her. They have been cruising about there since.

On Wednesday morning, the 17th, while the *Weehawken* was some distance up the Sound, a picket boat, which had been sent up farther, reported the *Atlanta* to be steaming down the Wilmington River. Capt. ROGERS immediately proceeded down the river, to decoy the ram on, and to get into deeper water, so he could manœuvre to advantage. The *Atlanta* came on, as if she feared a prize were escaping her, and soon fired on the *Weehawken*. When she had got within easy range, Capt. ROGERS himself sighted the *Weehawken's* 15-inch gun, the shot from which struck the top of the *Atlanta's* pilot-house, smashing the iron and wood-work, and wounding both pilots severely with the splinters. Four or five other shots were fired, and four in all, took effect. One 15-inch shot struck her about half way from her gunwale to the top of her iron-plated house, completely smashing through her iron and wood-work, producing a large jagged hole, killing one and wounding twelve. The *Atlanta* fired six or eight shots, but none of them took effect. She finally run aground and surrendered with 165 prisoners on board, all told. The *Nahant* came up to participate in the fight, but through no fault of her own, did not arrive until the *Atlanta* had surrendered. When the *Weehawken* fired the shot which proved most fatal to the *Atlanta*, she was within one hundred yards of her. The *Atlanta* was subsequently towed off where she had grounded. She steamed up here at the rate of six knots an hour, with a heavy sea on, and was found to steer finely. The prisoners were brought up on the *Island City*, and were placed on the *Vermont*. All except the wounded ones are to be sent north on the *James Adger*, which leaves this morning. The rebel officers are very much depressed.

We learn that the officers of the *Atlanta* came out with the intention of engaging and capturing the *Weehawken*. She was followed down by two wooden gunboats filled with ladies and other excursionists, who were to witness the fight; it having been arranged that one of the gunboats should tow the *Weehawken* up to Savannah; then the *Atlanta* was to go to Ossabaw, capture a gunboat, take some batteries, entrap the Forty-seventh New-York, and leave a force there to hold the batteries. Next she was going to Charleston, and coöperate, by signal, with some rebel boats in annihilating the blockade fleet, after which she was to pay her respects to the Port Royal squadron. This nice little programme was very summarily changed.

The *Fingal* had two months provisions on board, and ammunition of the very best quality. She was commanded by Capt. WEBB, formerly of the United States Navy. She carried four Brook guns, two six-inch and two seven-inch, and a bow gun weighing over 15,000 pounds. She had very choice sextants, chronometers, &c. She is quite a formidable looking craft. She has a cut-water in the shape of an immense steel saw, with monster teeth; outside of that an iron frame with a torpedo attached, for damaging vessels; and above an iron boom-like piece, for penetrating anything on which she might run. She draws fifteen feet of water.

Altogether the capture is one of the most important since the war commenced, and reflects credit on all concerned in it.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Official Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to the 18th.

The Enemy Keeping up a Heavy Fire with No Effect.

Joe Johnston Moving Toward Yazoo City.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, June 21.

The steamer *Luminary*, from Chickasaw Bayou, with official reports from Gen. GRANT to the 18th, arrived to-day. Everything was progressing finely. The enemy kept up a steady fire of heavy artillery, but accomplished nothing. Scarcely a man had been injured on our side.

Col. MOWER, in command at Milliken's Bend, made an expedition to Richmond, La., and drove the rebels from that section, burned the town, and brought the women and children to Milliken's Bend.

He states positively that the rebels carried the black flag, with skull and crossbones, in their recent attack on Milliken's Bend.

JOHNSTON'S forces were moving toward Yazoo City. He will find GRANT ready to receive him.

The cavalry expedition south of here, mentioned yesterday, resulted in the loss of Major HENRY and 100 men. The main expedition under Col. MISNER was a success.

The rebels continue to harass the railroad and telegraph between here and Corinth, but do not accomplish much, as our troops are watchful.

Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURGH, Sunday, June 14,
via CAIRO, Saturday, June 20.

The saps in front of several rebel forts are complete. When all are finished the outside range of forts can be taken simultaneously, with little loss. A few days, it is said, will finish them.

The rebels have constructed an inside line of forts, it is believed.

They commenced throwing nine-inch shell at Gen. LOGAN'S division yesterday from a battery hitherto undiscovered.

Our siege guns are slowly battering down many of their fortifications, despite their efforts to prevent it or repair them.

Accounts from deserters all agree that provisions are exceedingly scarce in the city, and that the soldiers are now on quarter rations. Their stock of fresh meat and breadstuffs was exhausted yesterday, they say. Many officers think a surrender inevitable in a few days.

Reinforcements from the North are here in considerable numbers, and arriving daily. This army is now invincible. It can also take the field offensively at any moment an enemy approaches.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S rendezvous is at Canton. He is indefatigable in his efforts to raise and organize a sufficient force to attack us here. His cavalry pickets are occasionally near Haines' Bluff. His effective force is believed to be about 40,000 at present. Reinforcements have certainly been sent from BRAGG'S army, and probably from Mobile and Savannah. Seven thousand cavalry from Gen. BRAGG'S army are known to have arrived lately.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

REAR VICKSBURGH, Monday, June 15,
via CAIRO, Saturday, June 20—9 P. M.

A Vicksburgh paper of the 13th has come within our lines to-day. Its main articles are quite despondent in their tone; nothing in them reveals a hint as to the quantity of provisions or ammunition on hand within the garrison, but it is plainly stated that there is much suffering from lack of proper medicines and other sanitary stores. All citizens live now in caves in the ground. All the armed forces are continually in the trenches. Many, both of soldiers and citizens, are dying off with diarrhœa, and large numbers are killed by our missiles.

It is stated that as long as there is any hope from without the garrison will not surrender. JOHNSTON is positively at Big Black River, and energetically engaged fortifying, which does not look like acting very soon on the offensive. He has no confidence in an advance.

About 20 deserters come into our lines nightly now, sometimes in squads, in spite of special guards to prevent desertion.

We have all the troops we need. Not a rebel can get out of their lines without being caught.

BRECKINRIDGE is at Jackson with LORING. KIRBY SMITH is reported at or near Richmond, La. A force has started to meet him from Gen. PARKS' corps.

GREAT SALE OF PROPERTY.—We call attention to the advertisement of sale of valuable property in the City of Brooklyn. The sale is absolute and peremptory, and will take place on Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, at 12 M.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c

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Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
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Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS, WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—39 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order.

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This new Emporium for the exhibition and sale of the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER MACHINES at the Manufacturers' Prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, where also embroidering, braiding, tucking, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are executed by competent operators, at the shortest notice. Children's clothing, ladies' furnishing, &c., on hand and made to order. Sewing machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

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And for Sale—New.
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only Houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BELL—WOOD.—On Wednesday, June 3, at Christ Church, Clifton, near Bristol, England, Rev. EDWARD BELL, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Curate of Gainford, Durham, to CHARLOTTE M., eldest daughter of William Wood, Esq., New-York.

DUNHAM—LUCAS.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. Dr. Fuller, JOHN DUNHAM, of New-York, to LIZIE M. WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Samuel Lucas, of the former city.

ISHAM—SMYTH.—On Wednesday, June 17, at Christ's Church, Hartford, by Rev. Francis T. Russell, Dr. HENRY ISHAM, of New-York, (formerly of New-Britain,) to Miss FANNY E., daughter of Isaac F. Smyth, Esq., of Hartford, Conn.

MARTIN—HADDEN.—On Tuesday morning, June 23, by Rev. W. M. Martin, assisted by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Rev. W. W. MARTIN, of Woodbridge, N. J., and FANNIE, daughter of Crowell Hadden, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

THOMPSON—CROSBY.—In Albany, on Thursday, June 18, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. William T. Wilson, Rector, Mr. WM. A. THOMPSON, of Troy, to Miss HARRIETTE CLARKSON CROSBY, eldest daughter of the late Clarkson F. Crosby.

TILLMAN—STEELE.—On Thursday evening, June 18, at Christ Church, Louisville, Ky., by Rev. James Craik, D. D., Major WILLIAM TILLMAN, of Detroit, Paymaster U. S. A., and MARY E., daughter of Thomas Steele, Esq., of Louisville.

THATCHER—HARRISON.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. J. T. Stearns, Mr. JAMES W. THATCHER and Miss HENRIETTA F. HARRISON, daughter of Benjamin F. Harrison, Esq., of Newark.

DIED.

BEERS.—On Tuesday morning, June 23, after a brief illness, JOSEPH DAVIS BEERS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Thursday, June 25, at 3½ o'clock.

GRIFFEN.—In Rye, on Monday, June 22, JOHN GRIFFEN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mamaroneck, on Thursday, June 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Depot on the arrival of the 11¼ train from New-York.

HART.—In New-Britain, Conn., on Saturday, June 20, SAMUEL HART, M. D., aged 77 years.

KLINE.—On Monday, June 22, of dropsy, Mrs. ANN KLINE, wife of Ebenezer Kline, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 24, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 208 High-st., Brooklyn.

MCGOURKEY.—On Monday, June 22, Mrs. MARGARET MCGOURKEY, formerly of Albany, in the 99th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the families of her sons-in-law, J. E. Rogers and James Hutchinson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 242 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, June 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

STEELE.—In Jersey City, on Monday night, June 22, Mrs. LAURA FORBES STEELE.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Mr. John Henry, No. 96 Mercer st., Jersey City. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, June 23, SUSAN CULLEN, relict of the late James Van Rensselaer, of Utica, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Weston, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

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A RARE TREAT FOR BOYS.
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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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SUMMER WOOLENS,
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FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

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CORPS OF HONOR.

ENLISTMENTS will be for THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged.

Pay and allowances same as officers and men of the United States infantry, except that no premium or bounty for enlistments will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service. The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards and as garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts, &c. Men who are still in the service and unable to perform effective field duty may be transferred to this corps. The following are the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he has been honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York,

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PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
NO. 167 BROADWAY,
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.
NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reenter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS, ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY, FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York, June 15, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF REcruiting Offices and Officers of the "Andrew Johnson Cavalry" to date.

1. New-York City—AUGUSTUS MCCOLLOM, FREDERICK S. SNOW.
2. Buffalo, New-York—WM. WATSON.
3. Owego, New-York—EUGENE B. GERE, LEWIS W. TRUESDELL, THEODORE D. GERE.
4. Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York—CHARLES SMITH.
5. Brooklyn, New-York—LEVI AMERMAN, JULES DE CROY.
6. Williamsburgh, Long Island—FRANK C. FILLY.
7. Rochester, New-York—JOHN S. JENNINGS, THOS. P. WYCHE.
8. Cuba, New-York—WM. H. NOTTINGHAM.
9. Buffalo, New-York—EDMUND R. P. SHURLY.

By order of Col. ERNEST M. BEMENT.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

COL. GATES, OF THE U. S. ARMY, SAYS that during his campaign in Mexico he would rather retire to his couch without his sword than a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It was the only medicine he used through the Mexican campaign. Gen. J. Hobart Ward, of the Army of the Potomac, first became acquainted with its virtues in Mexico, and always keeps it in his camp. In sudden attacks of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, pain in the bowels, head, stomach, or in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or wounds, cuts, bruises, or Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, Radway's Ready Relief cures immediately. Let none who value health and safety be without it.

Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by druggists.

CEDAR CAMPHOR—USED AGAINST MOTHS, though bulky, is densely solid, and therefore durable to a permanency of eighteen months or two years—every way superior to common camphor to dispose of moths and millers. Sold by all druggists.

HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

"IN HOC VINCES."
* * * * * * *
ROMAIN'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

The advent of the heated season stimulates the demand for agreeable and renovating tonics. Unfortunately so many quack and deleterious mixtures, under the garb of salubrious tonics, have been introduced to the public, as to have created quite a distrust of nearly all of them. "ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS," so largely and satisfactorily used by the public, have already become established as a safe, pleasant and beneficial compound. Their reputation has become so general and far spread, as to cause them to be brought into very general use. A number of prominent physicians have certified to their efficacy and freedom from all deleterious properties.—Ed. Daily Constitutional Union, Washington, D. C.

For Sale by Druggists and Family Grocers.

Marble Store, No. 22 Walker-st.

W. CHILTON & CO.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SAVE YOUR ICE.

How can we do it? By putting it in one of our SPLENDID PATENT DOUBLE PLATED ICE-PITCHERS, OF THE NEW STYLE.

It has been ascertained that the use of one will save enough in ice during the season to pay for the pitcher.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip, foot of John-st.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS, FILTERS,
And every variety of
RUBBER ARMY GOODS,
Manufactured and for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

AN EMINENT HOMEOPATHIC PHYSIcian, from Europe, desires to engage an intelligent and well schooled youth, not less than 15 years of age, as a regular apprentice and student; must speak and write both English and German. Apply to W. SHLARBAUM, No. 560 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs.

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN MUSTERED out and not paid their bounty, on account of not having served two years, can have the same collected and cashed by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 9 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
On hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION.
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.

Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

ALL STRANGERS VISITING
NEW-YORK CITY
Will find at R. H. MACY'S
a full and complete assortment of
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
KID GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDER WEAR,
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, &c.

N. B.—We continue to sell our ladies' and gent's KID GLOVES at ONE DOLLAR a pair.
Equal in quality to any Kid Glove in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, June 22,

The greatest novelty from Paris yet exhibited in this country.

TAFFETA IMPERIAL ROBE, composed of Silk and Worsted, with Velvet and Braid on the bottom of the Skirt, making one of the most desirable articles offered this season, will be sold at half the cost of importation.

ALSO,
A few more of those plain colored
TAFFETA IMPERIALS.
Being the only lot in this country—for which we have had so great a sale for the last week. In all shades.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND BROCHE WORSTED GRENADINES.
ALSO,
SILK GRENADINES,
In great variety.
ALSO,
850 pieces more of those 6-4 Check, Stripe, and Plain Paris quality Mozambiques—the cheapest goods offered this season—at 3s.; worth 60c.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every description,
at
GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, JUNE 22,

1,000 GRENADINE ORGANDY ROBES, small flowers, finest Paris quality, fast colors, 17 to 20 yards each, $3 and $4—cost to import $10 to $12.

ORGANDIES, by the yard, in great variety, from 25c. to 50c., worth 50c. to 75c.

JACONETS, from 20c. upwards.

ALSO,

100 pieces, from auction, Paris Printed CAMBRICS and PERCALES, yard wide, the most desirable goods offered this season, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; cost to import 42c. to 50c.

100 PERCALE ROBES, with SACQUES, new and very desirable for mourning dresses.

AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS, fast colors, from 12½c. upwards.

SILKS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 22d, a new lot of those CHEAP PRINTED PARIS FOULARDS, in drab and black grounds, very desirable, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
Also,
DRESS SILKS in great variety, from 50c. to $1,
with
50 CHENE SILKS at 60c., worth 87½c.
Also,
BLACK TAFFETA, best quality, for Sacques and Mantillas, very cheap.
Also,
BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES, ¾ to 2 yards wide, from auction, cheap.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
Also,
GRENADINE SHAWLS, just received, from low to high cost.
SILK SACQUES and MANTLES, in the newest shapes and styles.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at retail,
on MONDAY, June 22,
A few more of those finest quality
4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, at 25 cents.
Also,
A large lot of
QUILTS,
Purchased at auction at $1 50, worth two months ago $2 50 and $3.
JACONETS, SWISS, NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND MULL MUSLINS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Also,
LINENS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can purchase cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces, 700 cartoons of RIBBONS and 500 cases of STRAW GOODS unusually cheap to-day.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

LOW PRICES.
SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS,
50c., 75c., $1.
GAUZE MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, $1 25.
MUSLIN, JEAN AND LINEN DRAWERS.
Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the City.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

SHIRTS
MADE TO MEASURE,
First-class work, fit guaranteed.
The best Four-ply LINEN COLLARS, every style, $2 a dozen.
LINEN TIES 5 cents each.
INDIA AND ROMAN SCARFS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

LOW PRICES.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, 75c.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, $2 40 a dozen.
Ladies' Colored Cotton Hose, $1 80 a dozen.
Men's Cotton Half Hose, good quality, $2 a dozen.
Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Gloves, 15 cents a pair.
Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves, $1 a pair.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON.
ALL OUR GREAT BARGAINS
PURCHASED AT THE LARGE AUCTION SALES
FOR CASH.
MARKED DOWN IN PRICE
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS-GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, &c., &c.,
BEFORE THE SEASON CLOSES.
BLACK SILKS,
CHECKED SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
ALL REDUCED IN PRICE,
AND
WELL WORTHY THE ATTENION OF LADIES.
ALSO,
ALPACAS, BLACK AND COLORED.
MOHAIRS,
MOZAMBIQUES, IN ALL STYLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH.
BAREGES,
BAREGE ROBES, from $3 50 to $4, worth more than double.
POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MARKED DOWN IN PRICE,
AND CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SILK CLOAKS AND
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES,
AND FOR WHICH WE SOLICIT
AN INSPECTION FROM LADIES
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the amount of damages done by the late explosion of powder in the upper part of the City, will meet in the Chamber of the Board, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons interested will be present.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
J. McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
J. D. OTTIWELL.
} Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner of a gun-case, valise, blanket and coat, left at the office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, during the month of June, 1862, that, unless the charges on said property are paid before July 1, 1863, the same will be sold at public auction, to pay said charges, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of DUNKIN & CRAMPTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH CRAMPTON retiring therefrom. JOHN T. DUNKIN is fully authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

JOHN T. DUNKIN,
JOSEPH CRAMPTON.
Dated, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.

The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm on his own account, at the old stand, Nos. 348, 350 and 352 West 27th-st.
JOHN T. DUNKIN

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate.
EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ARTICLES.
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

50,000 lbs. oakum shakings.	35,000 lbs. old Manilla rope.
12,000 lbs. oakum dust.	1,000 lbs. old raw hide do.
7,200 lbs. paint skins.	200 lbs. old canvas.
52,000 lbs. canvas clippings.	750 lbs. black paint.
1,290 lbs. patent dryers	890 lbs. putty.
1,239 lbs. rubber packing, &c.	6 bbls. sperm oil.
37 scale beams.	2 kegs lard do.

BOATS.
42 whale, cutters, quarter, launch, stern, clinch work, canoes, yawls, sail and double-header boats.
ALSO,
A quantity of leather hose, water-bags, navy-buttons, paint-pots and cans, benches, cooking utensils, &c.
ALSO,
Marine uniform coats and pants, woollen shirts, linen jackets and pants, epaulettes, knapsacks, marine caps, pompoons, &c.

A list of which may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 31st-st., southwest corner of 5th-av., (the residence of his Excellency F. L. Barreda, resident Minister of Peru,) the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOM.
Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly flowered satin damask, 21 pieces; Voltaire and reception chairs to match; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirrors; very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman Mosaic; Paris buhl cabinet, ebony and ormolu pedestals, superb ormolu mantel clock, with coupes to match; very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace do., medallion carpet.

LIBRARY.
Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do., all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite in crimson satin, lambrequins to match, rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.
Very rich rosewood and gilt suite, in crimson figured reps; couches, Voltaire and side chairs, in plush, crimson, worsted and reps; elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with statuary and Sienna marble tops; rosewood, single and double armories-a-glace; walnut wardrobes; rosewood marble top centre and dressing tables; cheval glass, escretoire, oak and enameled bedroom furniture, pailiasses, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet and English Brussels carpets.

HALL AND STAIRWAYS.
Superbly carved walnut hall-stand, marble-top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.

BILLIARD ROOM.
Fine full-size crotch oak billiard table, (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet.

ALSO,
A large assortment of crystal, cut and engraved and Bohemian glassware, fine French China, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MARBLE STATUARY, &c.
Carrara marble statues—"The Hunter," "Fisherman," "Fidelity," Scagliola Pedestals, large Etruscan Vase, &c., together with several very fine pieces of Bronze and Parian.

Also, at 3 o'clock,
Coupé Carriage, trimmed with morocco.
Family Carriage, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co.
Single and double harness, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Wednesday, 24th inst.
Catalogues, on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz:

NICHOLAI IST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.
ALSO,
Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter and soap, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and resin, &c., &c.
ALSO,
At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.
ALSO,
Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
ALSO,
Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 41 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st.
NEW YORK, June 15 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

EDWARD SINIZENICH, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.
COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock each evening.

This sale will be the closing sale of the season, and will include some fine works of native art, together with a large number of choice foreign pictures of merit. The connoisseur and general purchaser will find ample field for examination. The subjects include Landscapes, Historical, Flower, Fruit, Genre and Marine pieces, among which are specimens by

Hart,	Innes	Louis Lang,
Inman,	Cafferty,	George H. Hall,
Rossiter,	D. W. C. Boutelle,	Thompson,
Tait,	Mignot,	Lacroix,
Van Severdonck,	Savry,	C. Frere.

And numerous others. The collection will be on exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready. Purchasers for shipment to the country can have packing carefully attended to by skillful persons.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau st.:

Superb collection of oil-paintings and water-colors—special sale; among other fine works are those of Verboeckhoven, Koek Koek; fruit pieces by Vanderwarden, Waldorp, De Beul, Pez Dideart, Van Severdonck, Bowmans, Notterman, Leickert, Reekers, Schaefels, Carabain, H. Schaep, F. de Brackeleer, (the elder,) Vermeulen, Cowens, Minguet. Two fine pictures by Ranny; also, works of Geraud, Evers, G. Peetz, J. R. Tait of London, Moran, T. Sully, Ruth of Dusseldorff, Boddington of London, &c., &c.

Also, about forty very valuable water-colors, by Bakhuysen, De Young, Ranny, Vanderhyden, and many others of modern and ancient celebrity. They are now on exhibition, as above, affording an opportunity to lovers of the art to view a rare and beautiful collection.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, (by virtue of a writ of venditionis exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:

Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cotton.
Cargo of prize schooner Monte Christo, consisting of cotton.
Catalogues three days previous to sale.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, will be sold a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, from several families, and will comprise in part of 30 or 40 carpets of all patterns, 15 or 20 French plate pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suites, lace and damask curtains, rosewood and mahogany furniture, marble-top do., extension-tables, cottage suites, billiard-table, &c., &c.; also about 200 patent clotheshorses, suitable for the trade. Sale will be positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Snow-drop pony, 6 years old this Spring, about 13 hands, long tail and mane, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a splendid saddle horse.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising all the latest and desirable styles of Eastern and New-York City manufacturers, adapted to both city and country trade. All prime goods.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $860,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRANT & SON,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG,
LEWIS S. HALLOCK,
} Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole, or any part of the sum of one million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1859, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
	GEO. L. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,
JOHN EWEN
was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of overdue coupons, under the first mortgage ($300,000 loan) of the above-named corporation, are requested to present the same for payment at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

Holders of the said mortgage bonds are requested to present their bonds at the same office without delay, to arrange for the extension thereof, in pursuance of the decree of the Court.

J. F. LANIER, Trustee.
JUNE 19, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the overdue First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named corporation are requested to present the same without delay at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. for payment in full. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.

JUNE 19, 1863. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D C

SOLDIERS NOW MUSTERED OUT OF service, who have not received their bounty by reason of not serving full two years, can have the same collected by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board.
ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 82 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BRYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

CASH ADVANCES
Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities.
Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 22, 1863.

THE P. G. WESTFALL'S BANK (ASSOCIATION LYONS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

BULLS HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the Annual election of Directors and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLET, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS WITHdrawn from the foreign fruit brokerage business, and established himself as a broker for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 13 Wall-st.

JAMES WHYTE DAVIS.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR OLD gold and silver jewelry, gold dust, gold and silver coins, diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, bought by A. BARNARD, gold and silver refiner, No. 36½ Chatham-st.

P.S.—Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. E. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A person having a large iron establishment in this City, consisting of large iron and brass foundries, machine and blacksmith shops, &c., and is now in active operation—has ample room and is one of the best situated in the City for building large marine engines—wishes to change his present business to that of building marine engines, boilers, &c., and is desirous of forming a copartnership with a person of means, having a thorough knowledge of that business. Address MARINE ENGINES, *Herald* office.

LOOMS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—SIX webbing looms with large spooler, blocking machine, twill winders, bobbins, with shafting and belting and other fixtures for sale very cheap, as the owner has other business to occupy his time. They are all in good working order and nearly new. Inquire of C. M. WOODRUFF, No. 230 Broad-st., Newark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION MEDAL,
FOR MEMBERS OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE,

In German silver, richly plated, at 25c. each, and in the finest of pure silver at $2 each.

This beautiful specimen of art can now be supplied to any quantity to Ward Committees and wholesale dealers by the following agents, viz.: JOHN J. HINCHMAN & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.; J. B. SPELMAN & SONS, No. 30 Warren-st., New-York, and PARSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo. It is also for sale, wholesale and retail, with flags and other emblems of loyalty, at HENRY WITT'S dry-goods store, No. 59 4th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

BOURBON WHISKEY.
WILLOW RUN DISTILLERY,
Kenton County, Ky.
S. S. BOYLE, Proprietor.

Bourbon, Rye, Wheat and Malt Whiskey, of choice quality, on hand. Orders solicited.

A RAINY DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—Delightful amusement. Painting the Carte de Visite with Newton's prepared colors; $3 35 will buy a book of instruction and a box of colors. Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co.; New-York, Walter Low, No. 823 Broadway; M. Knoedler, No. 772 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Scoville Manufacturing Company No. 4 Beekman-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY, provided he can do so in a manner calculated to produce mutual happiness. He deems wealth, position and refinement essentials to be possessed by both parties. Address A. R. T., Station F.

DIVIDENDS.

58TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.
June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 23d instant

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 12, 1863.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
} Trustees I. & M. Canal.
JUNE 3, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 166 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The annual interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government Tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-Half Per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 16, 1863.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE HAMILTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 4th of July next.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1354.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1ST JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.
All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before July 1, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JUNE 20, 1863.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices.
H. H. CASEY.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent

CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for

Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,

J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FORREST & BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., }
New-York, June 22, 1863. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.: For delivery on the 6th of July:

500 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

1,563 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

75,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

25,000 pounds first quality *thoroughly cured* SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

250,000 pounds of first quality *fresh-made* PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound extra flour, manufactured from *Winter wheat*; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard samples, which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

1,875 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

500 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in tight half barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

62,500 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,500 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

3,750 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested not to offer more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

112,500 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

7,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky-Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one fluid ounce, the Cider-Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

9,375 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

30,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

2,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

62,500 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

For delivery on the 13th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 20th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 27th of July, 1863, the same quantity as above.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying, on the part of the seller, their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted, are requested to send for their samples on FRIDAY, 3d July, 1863.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores." A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS

FOR STEAM SCREW SLOOPS OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1863.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 25th day of June, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of one or more steam screw sloops of war, of about three thousand tons United States measurement, as a double decked vessel.

The steam machinery to consist of boilers having not less than nine hundred square feet of grate surface and twenty-five thousand square feet of heating surface, with engines of sufficient capacity of cylinder to work off the the maximum quantity of steam the boilers can be made to furnish, with a combustion of not less than fourteen thousand pounds of coal per hour. To be fitted with a surface condenser having an exposed surface of not less than seven thousand square feet.

The boiler and condenser tubes to be of brass. The screw and entire stern arrangement, including rudder-post and rudder, to be of brass and copper. To be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps.

The vessel to be furnished with masts, rigging, sails, boats, tanks, casks, furniture, spare machinery, and tools, similar and in proportion to her size as the steam screw ships of the navy. To be in all respects ready for naval service at sea, with the exception of guns, ordnance and other stores, i. e. nautical instruments, anchors and cables, flags, galley and cooking utensils, and ready for officers and crew.

The coal bunker to be sufficient to contain not less than six hundred and fifty tons of coal.

The total weight of the guns and ammunition is estimated to weigh one hundred and twenty tons, and the number of the crew three hundred persons.

The proposition must state the names of the parties by whom the hull as well as the machinery are to be built, the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete at a Navy-yard, the time within which she will be completed, together with the load draft of water.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, }
DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863. }

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

⅜-inch Dark-blue Silk Lace.

Drums—full size, infantry, complete with case, sling and sticks.

Fifes—B, C. and E.

Common Tents—10-ounce cotton or linen duck preferred, but samples of the kind of duck proposed to be made up must be submitted by the bidder.

Hospital Tent Pins, large.

Common Tent Pins, small.

Bugles—Copper, with extra mouth pieces.

Gaiters—Linen or Cotton; bidders will send samples of the material to be used in making them.

Nails and Screws—That may be required at the Schuylkill Arsenal, from 1st July, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples, to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st., June 17, 1863. }

TO IRON WORKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until the 25th inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing an iron bridge on the Central Park.

Plans, specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge."

The said Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals.

AND'W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, May 29, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair until the 29th day of June next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is given below.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is "a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply."

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the post-office or Navy Agency named by them, and they will affix thereto the requisite Internal Revenue stamps.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of May 29, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to —— for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
} E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The Certificate that the bidder is a manufacturer or dealer in the Articles is to be here appended.

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. [Approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further Resolved*, That the chief of any Bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contracts be received as sureties on other contracts, nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as the sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same. [Approved March 3, 1863.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts; 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; 17, Cypress and Cedar; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenails; 23, Lignumvitæ; 25, Iron, Round, Flat and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, Wrought and Cut; 30, Lead; 31, Tin and Zinc; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap, 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 6, Yellow Pine Logs; 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 16, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenails; 23, Lignumvitæ; 25, Iron; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores, &c.; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints; 39, Turpentine and Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin and Tar; 44, Whale Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; 47, Ship Chandlery.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 5, White Chestnut; 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; 7, Yellow Pine Beams; 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; 9, White Oak Knees; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine; 12, White Oak Boards and Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts and Handspikes; 16, Black Walnut, Cherry; 17, Cypress; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Cedar; 22, Mahogany; 23, Lignumvitæ; 24, Hackmatac Ship Knees; 25, Iron, Round, Flat and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Resin; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; 46, Dry Goods; 47, Ship Chandlery; 48, Patented Articles.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No. 17, Cypress and Cedar; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 21, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.; No. 39, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 40, Linseed Oil; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44, Fish Oil; No. 45, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oil; No. 47, Ship Chandlery

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; 9, White Oak Keel Pieces; 10, Spruce Pine Spars; 11, White Pine Logs and Plank; 13, Ash Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Bars; 16, Black Walnut; 17, Cypress; 18, Locust Butts; 22, Poplar; 25, Iron, round, flat and square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails; 29, Pig Iron; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin and Solder; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 35, Brushes; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paint; 38, Colored Paints; 39, Turpentine and Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 42, Oakum; 43, Pitch, Tar and Resin; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; 47, Ship Chandlery; 52, Ingot Copper; 53, Tank Iron; 54, Poles; 55, Bellows.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 231,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 3,130 barrels of flour; 24,000 pounds fresh fish; 50,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, W. D., and at No. 102 North Second-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.—ALMSHOUSE, June 17, 1863.

DITMUS JEWELL, WM. M. MUCHMORE, J. C. DEY, WM. BENNETT, JAMES FITZGERALD, Superintendents of the Poor.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin	$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations	30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

For Liverpool, direct.

OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY	24th June.
HECLA	WEDNESDAY	8th July.
SIDON	WEDNESDAY	22d July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Liverpool:

Cabin	$80 00
Steerage	32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:

Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30,

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, June 27.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. D. FRENCH,
Carrying the United States Mails,

Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For passage or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship
"EAGLE,"
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	June 27
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	July 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	July 11

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LONDON.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, 1,637 tons register, Capt. H. B. BENSON, is intended to sail for the above port July 1. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers; is well ventilated, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage in United States currency.

Cabin, $100; table first-class.

Steerage, $35, with rooms on main deck.

For freight or passage, apply to

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—To sail on TUESDAY, June 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by

BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GENERAL TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
The redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND
MINNIE WARREN,
Have determined to spend another
FOURTH OF JULY IN AMERICA,
And the Manager is gratified in being enabled to announce that he has induced them to
REMAIN AT THE MUSEUM
Till after that glorious anniversary.
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

They appear in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors: 1st, in their Wedding costumes; 2d Favorite Song, "Cottage by the Sea," Mrs. Lavinia Warren Stratton; Patrick O'Fogerty, with song, Com. Nutt; Napoleon Bonaparte, Gen. Tom Thumb; The Drummer, Com. Nutt; Ballad, "The Female Auctioneer," Mrs. Lavinia Stratton; Grecian Statues, Gen. Tom Thumb; Sailor's Hornpipe, Com. Nutt; Duett, "The Lover's Quarrel," Gen. Tom Thumb and Mrs. Lavinia Stratton; The Polka, Gen. Tom Thumb, Mrs. Stratton, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room between the acts of the Drama. First, they are contrasted with other children, from 2 to 9 years of age. Duett, "Matrimonial Sweets," Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren; Polka, by the whole four; Song, Mrs. Stratton; Patrick O'Fogerty, with song, Commodore Nutt; Napoleon, Gen. Tom Thumb.

THE OLD FOLKS,

By the four. A new piece, prepared expressly for them. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders from every quarter of the globe.

THE SPLENDID AND POPULAR DRAMA,
THE
DUKE'S DEVICE,
Every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
Every EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE:
Consisting of steamers
1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.— No. 713 Broadway, N. Y. All wanting *Teachers*, or engagements to teach, are invited to send their cards—*Principals* their circulars—*Parents* their number of *Pupils for Schools.* RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF THREE YEARS' experience wishes a position as tutor, for the rest of the Summer; has testimonials of the highest character. Address ROBERT GORDON, Station E, for three days.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion in a school or private family, to teach young children. New-York and Massachusetts references. Address Miss MARY OWEN, Boston, Mass.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO SPEAKS French correctly, and is *not a* "graduate of a female college," to teach music and the ordinary English branches to three young children. Address Mr. HARRISON, Morrisania, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suits in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

COAL, &C

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier.

W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley

WEDNESDAY, June 24,
FOURTH WEEK
AND
INCREASING EXCITEMENT,
to witness John Brougham's romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
pronounced the
GREAT SENSATION PLAY OF THE DAY.
The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
who has purchased the sole right of its production in America, in his renowned character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope."
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY,
in his celebrated character of
Capt. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
and those talented artists
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, Mmes. Ponisi, J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, &c. &c.
SPLENDID SCENERY.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, under the direction of H. B. Dodworth. Rich costumes, novel mechanical effects, New Furniture and a
GRAND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET,
In characteristic Dances.
The great success of this
BEST OF MODERN DRAMAS
renders it necessary for the public to secure their seats three days in advance, the box sheet being open for that purpose, to avoid the
CROWDS NIGHTLY DISAPPOINTED,
unable to obtain
EVEN STANDING ROOM.
Commences at 8; concludes at 10¾ o'clock.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

IRVING HALL—EVERY NIGHT

The most beautiful Exhibition ever seen in New-York,
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
Reproducing Photographic and Stereoscopic Views,
Covering a surface of six hundred square feet,
Of all the celebrated Places and Statuary in the world.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Family Tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7½. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
EXHIBITION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements, over-strung bass, round corners, full iron frame, lined with satinwood and fully guaranteed. Cost $650, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS— First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $80 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"SWEET EVELINA," AND "They Worked me all the Day." Brilliant variations by Mrs. Parkhurst. Price 50 cents each.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 725 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, and 7¼ octave.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY CADETS.

The annual examination of the classes at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, closes TO-MORROW AFTERNOON with a review and exhibition drill. These Cadets, 70 in number, and representing many of our first families, are noted for their military proficiency and discipline, and we doubt not but that their friends will be well repaid by making them a visit on this occasion. The corps will be reviewed by Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, who has a son at the institution. The Cadets have been performing camp duty during the past week, and will leave for their homes on Friday, to pass the Summer vacation.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—20 MILES EAST of Brooklyn, L. I. An excellent place for children to spend the Summer. Location very salubrious. Able Professors in music, French, etc. Young pupils received at a very moderate price.

E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, in New-York; between 14th and 23d sts. preferred. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Fate of the Rebel Iron-Clad Chattahoochee.

Explosion of her Boilers---Large Number of Casualties.

The Situation at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

COLONEL GRIERSON AGAIN AT WORK.

Capture of Clinton, La., and Destruction of Stores.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We have received a number of Richmond, Mobile and Augusta (Ga.) papers, some of them as late as June 20, from which we make the following extracts:

ANOTHER REBEL IRON-CLAD SUNK.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Quincy, Fla., gives the following particulars of the fate of another rebel iron-clad, the *Chattahoochee*, which has for some time excited the serious apprehensions of our blockaders off Apalachicola, Fla.:

"The news received here to-day is appalling indeed. A gentleman reached here to-day from Chattahoochee, and reports that the schooner *Fashion*, at anchor in the Chattahoochee River, twenty-five miles above Apalachicola, was loading with cotton, and intended to run the blockade. She had received sixty bales of Sea Island cotton, and was awaiting for another arrival from ——, when a spy or some traitorous person conveyed the fact to the enemy's fleet blockading. The result was, that the enemy sent nine launches with armed men, captured the schooner with the cotton on board, and took her to the fleet. When the news reached Chattahoochee, Lieut. Guthrie, commanding the Confederate States iron-clad gunboat *Chattahoochee*, ordered steam to be raised, and was determined to pass the obstructions in the river if possible, with a view of attacking the United States steamer and endeavor to relieve the *Fashion*. But the same gentleman reports that just as the steamer was leaving her anchorage her boilers exploded, and twelve persons were killed, while several others were badly scalded. As yet I am unable to learn what officers and men were killed."

The Columbus *Sun* has the following detailed statement of the destruction of the *Chattahoochee*:

"The boiler exploded whilst the vessel was at anchor, and at the time there were only seven pounds of steam. The disaster happened immediately after cold water had been put into the boiler.

The magazines of the ship were within three feet of the boiler, and the shell-room as near. As soon as the explosion occurred, a panic commenced; the men jumped overboard, fearing the explosion of the magazine and shell-rooms. At this point the gunner, Mr. John A. Lovett, in the absence of the First Lieutenant, took charge, and displayed great energy and courage in saving life and property, and in reassuring the panic-stricken men.

The ship was found to be filling, when the poor wounded and burned sufferers were landed, together with the personal effects of the crew and officers. It was raining and blowing very hard, and the bank was very muddy upon which the wounded were landed. The poor fellows lay writhing and groaning in the mud for some time before they could be got to a cotton gin near by.

The ship was hauled in near the shore, and has sunk to her deck, settling firmly on the bottom. The powder and shells are a total loss.

The guns have been landed and the 9-inch and rifle are already in position at a strong point, and although the loss of the vessel and the brave men is much to be deplored, yet with the guns ashore, manned by the splendidly drilled crew of the late *Chattahoochee*, the river is much safer than ever before.

Midshipman Mallory died at the Ladies' Hospital, in this city, on yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock.

He is the same gallant little fellow who pushed his way first aboard the United States frigate *Congress*, at Hampton Roads, after she had struck her colors to the *Virginia*."

The Quincy *Dispatch* has the following:

"We have reliable information that the Yankees have made an effort to pass the obstructions at the head of the Narrows on the Apalachicola River. As yet they have failed in their attempts and steps are being taken by Gen. Cobb that we hope will effectually drive them back. A section of Echol's artillery left here this morning, which we hope will arrive in time. Other reinforcements are being sent down. We presume the principal object of the Yankees at this time is to destroy the Confederate gunboat *Chattahoochee*, now lying in a disabled condition in the vicinity of Bristol. We hope, however, they may be defeated and driven back, whatever may be their object."

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURGH.

HOW IT LOOKS AT JACKSON.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

Jackson, Friday, May 29, 1863.

The principal fighting at Vicksburgh has lulled, and the enemy has fallen back and commenced fortifying among the hills, in parallel lines with those of Pemberton. His assaults on the Vicksburgh works have been terribly disastrous. More of the enemy have been slaughtered before the Vicksburgh trenches, than in any other battle of the war.

I telegraphed you that Vicksburgh was closely besieged. At the time I did so, the enemy had command (and yet have) of the Mississippi River in his front, above and below the city; of the Yazoo River to Snyder's Bluff, where his right wing rested; of the Big Black River to the Southern Railroad bridge, where his left wing rested; his northern base of operations at Snyder's Bluff, his southern base of operations at Grand Gulf. The Big Black a[illegible]zoo Rivers flow from Northern Mississippi in a [illegible]westerly direction; the Yazoo discharges into the Mississippi a few miles above Vicksburgh, and the Big Black at Grand Gulf, some thirty miles below. The enemy had massed his army—100,000 men—on a line from the bridge to the bluff, a distance of some twenty miles, being from river to river, while his gunboats and pickets held the rivers. If this was not closely besieging a fortified city then I must "knock under" to the self-complacent, garrulous conclusions of the sleepy editor of the Selma *Dispatch*, own up that another Daniel has come to judgment, and humbly implore the President to vouchsafe the security of Vicksburgh by making him a Brigadier and sending him to the field.

I have furthermore stated that reasonable fears were entertained for the safety of Vicksburgh, and although the face of affairs has in a great measure changed, I see no good reason for an abandonment of those fears. True, the enemy have assaulted the works, and have encountered an extraordinary amount of slaughter; so great as to deter them for a while, at least, from a similar experiment; but they are still in front of our intrenchments, with an army believed to number 70,000 effective men. They have fallen back and commenced a series of fortifications parallel with those in front, and communication with Vicksburgh yet remains cut off, and can only be had by such means as it would be impolitic for me to mention. A want of water of necessity compels the enemy to fall back on the Big Black, which he has done, and he can only supply himself by hauling. Here his lines assume a convex form, having wheeled his left round on the Mississippi River, and unless well protected by sentinels, his flanks are of necessity exposed. The same want of water prevails from here to the Big Black. In dry weather the creeks dry up; there are few springs, and I have never yet seen a well; all are cisterns, which do not furnish but a bare supply for the families who sunk them. Now, until the way shall be cleared by driving the enemy, it is impossible either to throw supplies or reinforcements into Vicksburgh.

The enemy evidently prefers to adopt the slow method of besieging and starving out the garrison. Sickness will exist in his camps, but we must remember that the garrison of Vicksburgh will suffer also. I hope that in making these statements, I will not be considered an alarmist. I am, however, sanguine of ultimate success, and hope for the best, but the truth might as well be told first as last. Unless Vicksburgh is relieved, it must ultimately fall.

The movements of Gen. Johnston and others it is improper in me to mention, but from them I draw the most cheering inferences. The garrison of Vicksburgh is better supplied than I at first supposed, for the planters, on the appearance of the enemy, drove most all of their hogs, sheep and cattle into the city, and also sent in 400 wagon loads of corn, which is an invaluable help at this time.

The movements of Grant show his consciousness in the strength of numbers, and his quick movements misled those high in authority, while it is believed he has received orders to take Vicksburgh, if he has to sacrifice his entire army.

Gov. Pettus and Gen. Johnston have issued a joint appeal to the people of Mississippi to volunteer, as ninety-day troops, as cavalry or infantry. There is no time for procrastination; they have but one choice—fight or give up to the enemy. No half-way measures will do—it is "neck or nothing." "I don't think the Federals will ever come here" is a foolish remark or opinion from anybody west of the Bigbee River.

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams, which we cull at random from the rebel journals, show how the courage of the people is kept up, and throw doubt upon the reliability of some recent dispatches from the same quarter:

Aberdeen, Miss., Thursday, June 4, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Gholson arrived here yesterday evening direct from Jackson, bringing good tidings from the theatre of war. He represents Johnston's army in good health and fine spirits.

Gen. Johnston commenced crossing Big Black at Moore's Bluff last Friday night. Gen. Breckinridge was at Jackson, and would follow soon—probably yesterday. The strength of Johnston's command is not known to the public, of course, but it is surmised to be within the neighborhood of 50,000.

The Natchez *Courier* of June 2 says: Mrs. Gen. Cowen, just from Vicksburgh to Port Gibson, brings news that the Yankees attempted a second time to make their escape *via* Yazoo River, and Gen. Johnston headed them off and drove them back twice.

She says that there are between 25,000 and 30,000 lying in front of our works at Vicksburgh.

Three flags of truce had been sent in by the enemy to bury their dead, but each time refused.

She also says that communication, by wagon road, was clear between Vicksburgh and Jackson, and we have the bridge all correct on Big Black.

The operator at Fayette says: "I hear of very rapid and heavy firing at Vicksburgh, and can hear it myself while writing."

We heard yesterday evening, previous to this dispatch, that the enemy tried to make their escape *via* Snyder's Bluff, but Gen. Johnston met them and drove them back.

Summit, Saturday, June 13.

Passengers from Pontchetoula heard heavy firing at Port Hudson. The *Essex* is reported captured and several gunboats disabled.

Jackson, Wednesday, June 10.

The Bowman House, the only hotel left by the Yankees, was destroyed by fire this morning.

Maj. Smilie, commandant of this post, escaped by jumping from a third-story window and was caught in a blanket.

The loss is estimated at $250,000—partially insured.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF OBTAINING NEWS.

From the Mobile Register, June 12.

The Richmond *Examiner* is fierce upon the Jackson telegrams of the "Associated Press," and pronounces them an "unintelligible compound of gas, braggadocio, blunders, absurdity and impossibility." It thinks the heavy loss attributed by the Press agent to Grant is "pure fable," but that his casualties may reach 12,000. The *Examiner* takes some comfort from the Yankee accounts of affairs in the Southwest, and is inclined to credit one report of the Associated "blatherskite telegram," which turns out in fact to be a fable—to wit: the appearance of Kirby Smith at Port Hudson.

It is not our business to defend the Associated Press, but our Richmond cotemporary should remember to put to the credit of these "blatherskite telegrams," that telegraph reporters at Jackson are seekers after knowledge under great difficulties. Vicksburgh is cut off from regular communication with Jackson, and Gen. Johnston's reticence curtails, in a wonderful way, reportorial knowledge of his plans and movements. We rather think the reporters are doing the best under the circumstances.

Elsewhere the *Register* says:

"The relief of Vicksburgh has been a question of forces. If Gen. Johnston has been supplied with the proper number of troops, the siege of Vicksburgh cannot only be raised, but Grant's army may be ruined. To accomplish this, the same gigantic efforts should be made by our Government that the Yankees are making to secure the contrary result. They, we are told, 'are moving Heaven and earth' to reinforce Grant. We ought to move the whole power of the Confederacy to defeat them. The Mississippi Valley and the Mexican Gulf coast hang on the issue. Can 'the War Department' be insensible to its magnitude? We should think not."

In still another place it refers to the preposterous story that Gen. Jackson, at the head of his cavalry corps, had cut his way through the enemy's lines, and dashed into Vicksburgh, and says:

"If this cavalry 'cut its way through the enemy's lines, and dashed into Vicksburgh,' it must have been for the purpose of cutting its way and dashing *out* again. It certainly could not stay there with comfort to the garrison or in justice to its commissary supplies. If Gen. Pemberton has plenty of provisions for his men, it must be quite certain that he has not an abundance of forage for a large cavalry force."

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

A VICTORY FOR GRIERSON.

Summit, Miss., Thursday, June 11, 1863.

Grierson attacked our forces at Clinton, La., on the 1st inst., and was repulsed with a loss of thirty or forty men. Another fight took place on the edge of the town, which lasted two hours. Our loss was twenty-one killed and wounded; that of the Federals, one hundred and twenty killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the 7th Grierson again came up, with reinforcements, but our troops had left the place. He took possession without interruption, and burned the railroad depot and other buildings containing the manufacturing machinery of the Louisiana Penitentiary, which had been stored in Clinton since our first evacuation of Baton Rouge. He then returned to the latter place.

MILITARY AND CIVIL LAW.

THE MAYOR OF RICHMOND VS. THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Two of the detectives employed by the Provost-Marshal of Richmond were brought before the Mayor, to answer the charge of having wantonly assaulted one Michael Wells. The Mayor took the occasion to deliver himself of a long speech, which makes it apparent that there is not the most harmonious feeling between the military and civil authorities.

In the course of his speech he reviewed the conduct of some of the detectives toward his police, and complained that they had been derelict in duty, as well as bad men and officers. Without calling names, he stated that one of these detectives had interfered with his police, and attempted to prevent them from making arrests. When the facts were made known to him, he issued a warrant for the arrest of that party, and that warrant was served upon the accused in a brothel. Another, finding that warrants had been issued for the arrest of certain parties, preceded his officers, and gave the inmates of the house notice that the Mayor's warrant was coming. Another, Rosvalley, had obtained $1,100 from one party under false pretences, and had been the means of having arrested a number of respectable citizens, by making oath that they were disloyal. Another had had the audacity to apply at a respectable hotel for lodgings for a common harlot, where she was to be associated with respectable ladies. Others, for driving about the streets in carriages and buggies with lewd women, to the scandal of the community; others for being in a small house of two rooms, where a murder was committed, without their being able to arrest or discover the murderer; and others, for dogging about the streets a respectable gentleman from North Carolina, following him into a bar-room and there arresting and dragging him before the Provost-Marshal, for offering to pass City of Richmond notes, which they choosed to pronounce bogus. As the head of the police, he was responsible for the morals of the city, and would enforce it[s] ordinances and the laws of the State. He would not permit the detectives to interfere with the police in the discharge of their duty. He would not permit them to obtain money by false pretences, and escape punishment. He would not permit them to take harlots into respectable boarding-houses, there to be associated with decent persons; nor would he allow them to ride about the streets with lewd women, to insult ladies and to outrage morality. He would not permit them to dog respectable citizens about and arrest them for passing city notes. With the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city the detectives have nothing to do, and should not interfere with them. Let them attend to the Confederate laws, and they will have enough to do.

The Mayor believed that if that worthy patriot and estimable Christian gentleman, President Davis, knew of the abuses by these detectives, he would have them reformed at once. For himself, believing martial law to be unconstitutional, and the act with which the parties are charged to be in violation of the laws of the State, he should be compelled to send the parties to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Aylett thought the Mayor's phillipic about the detectives entirely foreign to the question at issue. He was not there to inquire into the *personnel* or *morale* of the detectives. If any of them have been guilty of murder, bribery, or other crimes, the Mayor had certainly been derelict in not punishing them.

The Mayor admitted his dereliction, but gave as a reason for it his desire to prevent a conflict with the Government officials at that time. He desired the detectives to know his opinions and his future course of action, and trusted that the Government officials would clearly understand him.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

The Rebel Raiders Still in the State—Resistance to the Draft.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 23.

The rebels who crossed into Indiana on Sunday have not yet been overtaken. Their exact whereabouts is unknown. It was reported that they had gone north of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, but this is not confirmed.

The operator at Bloomington, Ind., reports the encampment of 1,000 citizens, with pickets out, eight miles from that place. He says they intend to resist the enrollment.

Fifth Trotting Match for $5,000 between Geo. M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

These horses trot to-day on the Fashion Course under saddle, mile heats, best three in five. Although great dissatisfaction arose from the decision of the majority of the judges, on the part of many who were affected by it at the last race, when *Butler* was declared distanced; yet the majority of bets were paid, and *Butler's* backers have great faith in his ability to beat *Patchen* in the race to-day. As many of *Patchen's* backers gave up their money before the decision of the judges was given, some had considerable difficulty in getting it refunded, whilst others failed altogether, and have learned a lesson never to consider a race ended until it is decided by the judges

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Canada and City of Cork off Cape Race.

Reception of the News of the Capture of Puebla.

A Rise in Mexican Bonds in London.

Congratulations from Austria and Prussia to France.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

All the Telegraph Lines from Warsaw Destroyed.

Cape Race, Tuesday, June 23.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Queenstown on the 14th inst., was boarded by the news yacht at 8 o'clock last (Monday) evening.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool on the 12th, *via* Queenstown on the 13th inst., was also boarded by the news yacht.

The dates are two days later.

Great Britain.

President Lincoln, through Minister Adams, had returned his warm thanks to the Liverpool Emancipation Society for their friendly address, and referred the Society to Mr. Adams for his sentiments.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 12th inst. were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, the depressed condition of Ireland was debated, upon a motion to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of it.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The announcement of the capture of Puebla by the French was received with satisfaction on Change in London, and Mexican bonds advanced 2⅛@3⅛ per cent. under the news.

France.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of twenty-seven and a half millions of francs, and an increase in bills discounted of thirteen millions.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon had received the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia on the capture of Puebla.

Reports were current in Paris on the 12th instant, that orders had been sent to Cherbourg to suspend the sending of reinforcements to Mexico, but the evening journals of that date say that the orders for sending troops and material away are maintained.

The Liverpool journals urge an early termination of the hostilities between France and Mexico, in order that the French Government may regain freedom of movement in the European question.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 69f.35c.

The Polish Revolution.

All the telegraph lines from Warsaw were destroyed. In the place of the notes and gold abstracted from the Warsaw Bank, was left a receipt signed by the National Government.

It was reported that the notes of the three Powers to Russia, regarding Poland, would be dispatched to St. Petersburgh on the 13th.

The *Patrie* says the Russian Government inclines toward an arrangement with Prussia, notwithstanding the warning to the contrary.

The Common Council of Biescaw had decided to send a deputation to the King, to petition him to withdraw his late ordinance against the Press, and convoke the Diet. The deputation has gone to Berlin.

Latest News via Liverpool.

Evening of the 13th.

The *China* reached here at noon to-day.

The *Times*, to-day, editorially says, the result of operations on the Mississippi is undoubtedly favorable to the Federals. It appears that at these points the Confederates are short of men, provisions, or transports, and that their opponents have been able to drive back their armies. The fate of Vicksburgh depends not on its garrison as on the Confederate Generals in the field. Johnston will doubtless make every effort to succor the place.

The *Army and Navy Gazette thinks Lee may be obliged on political and military grounds to carry the war into the enemy's country*, but does not believe Washington can be taken by direct attack.

The ship *Mary Edson*, with breadstuffs for the distressed operatives arrived at Belfast on the 12th.

It is stated that free passages will be offered to a certain class of mail and female operatives to the United States.

The Befast *Northern Whig* says the steamer *Heroine*, plying between Belfast and Bangor, has been sold to an agent of the Confederate Government.

Details are published of the atrocious piracy and kidnapping of slaves by Peruvian vessels in the South seas.

Commercial News by the Canada.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 13.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour tending downward; American, 21s.@25s. Wheat heavy, and all qualities slightly lower; Red Western, 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d.; Red Southern, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d.; White Western, 10s.@10s. 5d.; White Southern, 10s. 5d.@11s. Corn declining; Mixed 28s., White 30s.@32s.

Provisions.—The same authorities report: Beef dull and unchanged. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon irregular, and 6d.@1s. lower. Butter steady. Lard easier; sales, 36s.@38s. Tallow dull and flat.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet; Pots, 32s. Pearls, 32s. 6d. Sugar quiet, and quotations barely maintained. Coffee quiet, and unchanged. Rice inactive. Resin steady, at 26s. 6d.@28s. 6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine no sales. Petroleum steady, at £16@£16 15s. for Crude. Cod Oil, no sales. Linseed Oil firm, at 42s. 9d. Linseed still advancing.

London, Saturday, June 13.

Barings' Circular reports: Breadstuffs quiet and quotations barely maintained. Iron quiet, but steady. Sugar tending downward. Tea quiet, but steady. Coffee easier for middling qualities. Rice steady. Tallow very dull, at 42s. 6d.@42s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Petroleum dull, at £15 for Crude. Linseed Cakes tending upward. Linseed Oil quiet, at 45s. Sperm Oil dull. Cod Oil, £51.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 12th were firmer, closing strong at a slight improvement. Application for discount moderate. Rates easy at 3¾@4c.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 32@31 discount. Erie shares 59@60. United States 5s, 64@65.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 13—P. M.

Cotton—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, but prices are unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Dull but steady.

Provisions—Flat.

Boult, English & Brandon report: "Petroleum very dull; refined, 1s. 11d.; crude rather dearer; £16 10s.@£17. Stock increasing."

London, Saturday, June 13—P. M.

Consols 92@92⅛ for money. Illinois Central shares 31⅛@30⅛ discount. Eries, 59⅛@60⅛.

Havre, Friday, June 12.

Cotton—Sales of the week 4,750 bales. Market inactive and less firm. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 300f.; do. *bas* 275f. Stock, 15,500.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Ira, Harris, Albany; Judge Crosby, Lowell, Mass.; Col. Z. H. Benton, Pa.; Capt. B. F. Sands and Ira Harris, Jr., U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

J. A. Foote, brother to Admiral Foote, arrived at the Astor House, from his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday morning. The Admiral was reported gradually sinking at a late hour last night.

Gen. Smith and Staff, Providence; Major O. B. Gunn and C. T. J. Carter, Kansas; C. Carruth and family, and O. H. Underhill and lady, Boston; Wm. W. Morris, Kentucky; and Wm. Young and family, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; Commodore J. H. Spotts, U. S. N.; Lewis S. Houpt, Philadelphia; M. L. Sykes and lady, Chicago; W. O. Buford and John Carty, Kentucky; and E. R. Greene, Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIRATICAL DEPREDATIONS.

Six Schooners and Three Ships Burned in One Day by the Tacony.

Chatham, Mass., Tuesday, June 23.

The fishing-schooner *Juliette*, of Beverley, Capt. Mallows, arrived here this afternoon. She reports: Spoke schooner *Florence*, of Gloucester, this morning, about 40 miles southeast from Chatham Lights. She had on board 150 prisoners from the privateer bark *Tacony*, which took the *Florence* yesterday and bonded her, and ordered her to New-York with the prisoners.

The *Tacony* took and burned six schooners yesterday, belonging to Gloucester, and three ships—the *Saratoga*, *Paraguay*, and the other name unknown, in lat. 41.03, long. 69.15.

HONORS TO GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Speeches by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, and Others.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, at the invitation of D. R. Martin, Esq., President of the Ocean Bank, and Col. Frank E. Howe, took a pleasure trip down the Bay, in order to obtain a view of the harbor and fortifications of New-York. Among the guests invited were, Maj.-Gen. Wool and Staff, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, who has just returned from the West, L. L. L'Hommedieu, formerly of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Mayor Hussey, of Cleveland, Col. Baker, of Ohio, Charles Gould, Mrs. Gen. N. P. Banks, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Mrs. Frank E. Howe and others.

The harbor revenue cutter *George E. Winants* was generously tendered by its commander, Capt. J. C. Lowber, for the occasion. The trip down the bay was a most pleasant one, Dodworth's Band, under the able direction of Mr. Deacon, enlivening the scene by playing patriotic airs as the vessel glided through the water, and the various vessels in the harbor dipping their ensigns in honor of the guests there were on board.

Shortly after passing Fort Lafayette, the guests were invited to descend into the cabin, and partake of a cold collation. Thanks to the sea breeze, ample justice was done it. At the conclusion, Col. Howe, introducing Gen. Walbridge to the company, said that it was the intention when they started to see if forty or fifty American ladies and gentlemen could not get together, for the purpose of enjoying themselves without speech-making; but the experiment had failed. He had been requested to call upon one more eloquent than himself—he alluded to a gentleman who had just returned from the West, and whose late speech, though not yet familiar to us of the North, was still ringing with patriotism through the Western States. He, therefore, begged to introduce Gen. Hiram Walbridge.

SPEECH OF GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Since the first hour of the attempt to overthrow our American constitutional Government to the present moment I have never hesitated on all proper occasions to bear my unequivocal testimony that this contest should never terminate until the old American flag floats again over every inch of the soil of the United States, as it did when this rebellion began. [Cheers.] My recent visit to the West has convinced me that the millions of intelligent freemen, who now and hereafter are to inhabit the great valley of the Mississippi, and also those whose homes are upon those great inland seas and northern lakes which stretch midway across the continent, never mean to have this American nation divided. [Cheers.] I am gratified that upon this occasion we have an opportunity of doing honor to one—Gov. Morton, of Indiana—who, as the honored representative of a sovereign State, has from the inception of our domestic troubles realized that secession was national suicide, and that all the energies of the American people should be called into action to resist the monstrous heresy. [Great cheering.] Opinions by those claiming to be peace men have recently been proclaimed, that this contest must terminate, because, as they allege, of our inability to command success. Let the recent patriotic response of the State of New-York to the threatened invasion of a sister State (Pennsylvania) be the only and triumphant response to those who would basely abandon a contest that is to decide forever the whole destiny of American Republican institutions. [Cheers.] Let them not be deceived. The National Democracy, and the Constitutional Union men of this country will never abandon this contest while there remains a traitor in the land. But, ladies and gentlemen, I have been beguiled to trespass upon your indulgence longer than I designed, and I beg to conclude by expressing the earnest hope that the great and gigantic West, with its free, active and intelligent population, its great natural advantages for production and manufactures, and its unrivaled navigation, may continue to flourish and develop in the future as in the past, and I desire to connect with this wish the name of one of its most distinguished and honored citizens—I propose, therefore, the health and happiness of Gov. Morton, of Indiana. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

Gov. Morton, upon rising, spoke substantially as follows: He said he was here simply on business connected with his State, and that he did not intend to appear in public during his stay in New-York, but the invitation of Col. Howe was so irrepressible that he could not resist it. Since the commencement of the war, he had known no party. The appointments he had made would attest the truth of what he said. If an office was solicited for any man, he did not ask what were his politics, but—is he for his country? Is he for the Union and the Constitution? Is he for the suppression of the rebellion at any and all hazards? If the answer was in the affirmative he at once took the applicant by the hand. [Applause.] The rebellion must be suppressed. He listened with profound astonishment to those men whose arguments were in favor of peace. Peace meant the destruction of the Northern States. We must fight and triumph, or the Union must be forever destroyed. If we do not fight and triumph it will cost us honor; it will cost more—it will cost unconditional and universal Liberty. After complimenting the capitalists and the people of New-York City for their patriotism even when affairs looked darkest, the Governor went on to say that the people of the West were loyal; it was true they had a party there who were inimical to the interests of the Government. The West would never consent to be disunited, and especially is this so of the New-England States. Out West our arms have invariably been victorious. [Great cheering.] Not that they were better men; but, in almost every instance, since the commencement of the rebellion have our Western soldiers been the victors. At the reduction of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the Mississippi will be open from the mouth to its source, and the Confedracy will be cut in twain. Then the Confederacy will soon perish from the want of supplies necessary to sustain it. Gen. Grant, [continued applause,] now thundering at the walls of Vicksburgh, and at Port Hudson, an ardent, gallant soldier—Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks—[great cheers]—who had already won distinguished success in the field, was closely investing. Ere long, before this perhaps, Port Hudson may have already fallen into the hands of Maj.-Gen. Banks. [Enthusiastic applause.] If things do not at some period or another look hopeful, we must not despair. If we do not conquer the South, the South will conquer the North. Absolute destruction is before us unless we, East and West, will be one people, come what may, and determine to uphold, at all hazards, the Constitution and the Union. The Governor concluded by thanking the people of New-York for their kind care of wounded Indiana soldiers, as they passed through this City on their way home.

Three cheers were proposed and given most lustily for the Governor of Indiana.

Speeches were also made by Hon. C. L. Benedict, Maj.-Gen. Wool, and others.

On the way home dancing was had on board, the fairer portion of the guests entering into it with great spirit. As it was quite early when the vessel was off the Battery it was proposed that a short sail should be taken up the East River so as to obtain a view of the captured blockade-runners now lying there. When opposite the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the sailors on board that vessel manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers. Turning the vessel's head once more toward the Battery, the party were all landed at the foot of Whitehall-street, well pleased with their afternoon's excursion.

[Advertisement.]

Invalid Gentlemen.—It is not perhaps as generally known as would be to the interest of invalids that the Round Hill Water Cure, in Northampton, Mass., possesses superior advantages for the treatment of gentlemen also. Its success in breaking up insidious and dangerous diseases, dependent upon impurities in the blood, and in the cure of nervousness, sleeplessness, debilitating dreams, low spirits, loss of memory, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism and gout, is unparalleled.

The treatment is efficient in remedying sick and other headaches, of however confirmed a habit, and all bilious tendencies.

Marked success has also been had in bronchitis, in restoring broken down constitutions, and in arousing torpid, nervous and debilitated systems to strength and activity.

For its success in other cases, and the great favor given the Oriental Turkish, Russian, Chemical and other baths, see circular, sent gratis.

[Advertisement.]

Light and Becoming.—It is very desirable at this season to have the head furnished with a light, cool Hat, but at the same time we must not ignore beauty or sacrifice appearance to comfort, especially when there is no occasion for it, while Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, has such elegant and becoming styles of Soft and Straw Hats suitable for all heads, as light as air and as cool as cucumbers.

[Advertisement.]

Gala Times to-day, at Barnum's Museum. The little people, (the greatest wonders of the world,) are to be seen nearly every hour, and the superb drama, "The Duke's Device," is played, afternoon and evening. There must be a rush, so go early and get good seats.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

June 23—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—J. A. Pauli and family, John V. Ahlefeld, Mrs. Commodore Hull and mother, Mr. Frechie, Capt. Soule and family, Miss Emmonds, R. C. Hunter, James J. Morgan, J. Payen, 61 second cabin, and 313 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets...11 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 39 | Gov. Island.. 1 28 | Hell Gate.. 2 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships T. J. Southard, Starrett, Acapulco, Merchant & Carman; Theodore Knoop, (Br.,) Lakey, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co.; Yorktown, Meyer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Matador, (Brem.,) Kimme, London, Ruger Bros.; James Hovey, (Br.,) Doyle, Liverpool, Arthur Leary.

Barks Amelia, Wells, Aspinwall, Metcalf & Duncan; Matteawan, Enokson, Boston, C. Prendergast; Lea, Skinner, Bassett, Cardiff, Boyd & Hincken; Hazburg, (Brem.,) Wachter, London, Ruger Bros; Omega, Forbe, Baltimore, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Brigs A. V. Goodhue, (Br.,) Besser, St. Thomas, Thos. James; T. H. Rowland, McCarty, Philadelphia, Moore & Henry; Zero, (Br.,) Benson, Demerara; Paragon, (Br.,) Walls, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Marian, Maul, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Francisco, Kelley, Newburyport, G. L. Hatch; Willow, Small, Lubec, Me., Jed Frye; Mavinia Hopkins, Cropper, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Ned Sumter, Thorndyke, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Chief, Ryder, Beaufort, Murray & Co.; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Crosby, Pictou, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) McConklin, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; John Curtin, Jr., Pearce, Chincoteague; Franklin Bell, Robinson, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Helena, (Br.,) Felscher, Tobasco, B. J. Warburgh; Emily, (Br.,) Munroe, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Osprey, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary, Wilcox, Boston, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen 7th inst., with the mails, mdse. and 395 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Left Southampton 10th inst., at 6 P. M., and arr. at the City 23d at 8½ A. M.

Steam transport Diamond State, Nickel, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer M. Macy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Ruggles, McDermott, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Ship America, (of Liverpool,) Mortimer, Liverpool May 19, with mdse. and 419 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. June 12, lat. 43 14, lon. 54 55, spoke ship Emerland, Luce, from Liverpool May 2, for New-York. On May 28, in lat. 45 50, lon. 42 20, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Atalanta, (of London,) Spratly, Calcutta Feb. 23, via St. Thomas 13 ds., with linseed, &c., to Goodhue & Co. The U. S. steamers Vanderbilt and Alabama were at St. Thomas, all well.

Ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 25 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. On the Banks saw a large quantities of ice.

Ship Delphine, (Pruss.,) Sievert, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Crimea, (Br., of Liverpool,) Baker, Clenfuegos May 24, with sugar, bound to Falmouth, Eng.; put into this port leaky. June 11, lat. 32, lon. 77, in a heavy head sea, sprung a leak; is leaking about one foot per hour; both pumps giving out, was obliged to put into this port for repairs.

Bark Harry Booth, Drisko, Tortugas June 8, and Cardenas June 11, in ballast to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Fannie, Carter, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with brig W. R. Sawyer, for Boston.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. 21st inst., lat. 38 2, lon. 74 10, spoke U. S. bark Amy, cruising for privateers.

Bark Nor, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Cork 37 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Electra, (of Sunderland,) Bowen, Sunderland 65 ds., with coal to order. June 5, lat. 40, lon. 46, saw a quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of pieces of bulwarks, planking, &c. June 20, lat. 40 24, lon. 69 4, spoke the privateer Florida No. 2, but he communicated nothing to us.

Brig Elizabeth Young, (of Shields,) Todd, Shields 58 ds., with coal to master. Had some very heavy weather; stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Isabella Thompson, (Br., prize,) Acting Ensign Howard F. Moffatt, Jr., commanding, from Nassau, N. P., June 6. Was captured June 19, in lat. 41, lon. 67 10, by the U. S. steamship United States, Lieut. Commanding R. W. Meade, on suspicion of having run the blockade at a Southern port. Capt. Locke, her former master, reports that he was from Nassau for Halifax, N. S. Her cargo consists of 87 bales of cotton and 489 bbls. of turpentine.

Brig W. H. Harris, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Cardenas June 11, with molasses to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Lizzie Sturges, (Br., of St. John, N.B.,) Crocker, Manzanilla, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar to A. Smithers. June 14, lat. 34 38, lon. 75, passed a large screw steamer, painted lead color, with two masts and two smoke stacks, and showing the Confederate flag.

Schr. J. T. Farland, Kinner, Cardenas 15 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, with molasses to Merrill & Abbott. Saw bark Harry Booth, hence, going in.

Schr. A. B. Terry, Edwards, Port Royal, S. C., 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. John W. Maitland, Gorman, Key West 13 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Sparrow, Baracoa June 9, with fruit, etc., to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Lady Bunnerman, (Br.,) Hodgkins, Abacoa 9 ds., with pineapples to James Douglass.

Schr. Village Belle, Kelley, Key West 11 ds., with cotton to Bennett & Brown.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Ellsworth 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. H. Middleton, Furman, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to F. Tilden & Co.

BELOW—Swedish schr. Belos, (3-masted,) from Rio Grande; also, 1 bark and 2 brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

22d—Steamers George's Creek, Continental, West Wind, Susan Scranton, Quick.

Ships Albert Gallatin, Theodore, Francis Hilliard.

Brigs Panope, Texal, S. C. Shaw, Ocean Belle, Ocean Spray, Forrest, Janet Redston, St. Peter.

23d—Steamships Louisiana, Ocean Queen, Gen. Burnside, Dudley Buck.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 23—Arr. bark Welkin, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Turks Island, June 3.—The brig Crawford, of East Machias, Munson, from Bangor for Aspinwall, with a cargo of lumber, ran ashore on the Northeast Reef of this island, on the 1st inst., and became a total wreck. Her cargo consisted of 98,500 feet white pine, and 77 spruce spars. The wreckers are now at work saving cargo, the greater portion of which will be saved, and sold here.—(From Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The Br. schr. Guiding Star, from Cuba, bound to New-York with a cargo of molasses, went ashore at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday night last, and vessel and cargo became a total loss. Crew saved.

Spoken, &c.

George—Br. bark, from Cardenas for Nantes, June 14, lat. 30, lon. 79 30.

Persia—Br. brig, from Falmouth, Jam., for Matanzas, June 3, off Cape St. Antonio.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, June 11, barks Eventide, for New-York, ldg.; Ocean Eagle, do. do.; Winslow, for Portland next day; R. H. Knight, for Boston next day; brig M. C. Thompson, for Baltimore in 4 ds., and others.

At Manzanilla, June 1, brig Mountain Eagle, for New-York in 4 ds.; Br. brigs Paragon and Annie Geldert, for Boston, ldg.

At Remedios, June 11, ship Uncle Joe, Cox, for New-York, ldg.; brig J. West, from Boston, just arr.

At Baracoa, June 9, schrs. Laura A. Mangum, for New-York, ldg., Luisita, for do. do.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—Windspirit, at Hamburgh; Wm. Wirt, at Cadiz; Dienstag, at Queenstown; John o' Gaunt, at Liverpool; March 28, Gladiator, at Melbourne; April 26, Osca, in Straits of Sunda; June 11, Clarence, at Bristol; 12th, Mary Edson, at Belfast.

Arrived from San Francisco—March 14, Charlotte Andrews, at Otago, New-Zealand.

Sailed for New-York—June 10, Dragoon, from Cardiff; 11th, London, from Deal; 12th, Wm. Rathbone, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—June 11, Albert the Good, from Liverpool.

Mem.—The ship Charles Hunt, which was ashore near Bremerhaven, has been got off.

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Make sure of Health. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach, and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain.
The Liver keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the inner man,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
Is Health's supreme protection—try!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest antidote.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

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